THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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SAMBO STICKS.

HE RESOLVES TO HUG THE DANGER.

The Troublesome Character of the Memphis Negroes Developed—They Will Not Move into the Camp—Will Anarchy Intensify the Situation—Is New Orleans?

MEMPHIS, August 1.—Nine new cases of fever were reported to the board of health this morning. Among the number is Rev. Father Doyle, pastor of St. Bridget's Catholic church. Four additional cases, not included in the above, are reported of persons residing beyond the city limits. Three deaths have occurred since last night—John Hally, Charles Bennett, jr., and Tony Boto. The weather is clear and warm.

At the meeting of colored people held yesterday at noon in Cochrane hall, there were about four hundred present. The meeting was presided over by John Wheatley. R. N. Countee was secretary. Ed Saw, a noted colored politician, led off in a speech in which he counseled his listeners not to go into camp, but to remain in the city. He pledged himself that they would not starve. The Rev. James Lot also spoke in the same strain, and on his motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiment of the meeting. The resolutions so reported and adopted are as follows:

Whereas, We are informed in advance by the president of the taxing district, through the columns of the Memphis Daily Appeal that no quarter will be given to persons not going to the camps established by him and that every effort will be made to prevent the poor of Memphis from obtaining relief from any other source; therefore,

Resolved, That we free men, we boldly assert the right to use every necessary and proper means to relieve ourselves, and that we hereby express our determination to apply our united efforts to the accomplishment of this object. We solemnly declare that it is our purpose and intention to prove that the property of our race fairly as we have done heretofore, and we call upon the merchants who are absent from here to assist us in remaining in the city as so many of us now have charge of their homes.

Resolved, That we immediately proceed to carry out the object of the relief association.

JAS. LOTT, Chairman,
E. R. BELL,
S. M. HOLLAND,
H. FROMAN, SR.,
A. W. BROWN,
T. R. MORGAN,
A. STEVENSON.

There are apprehensions of trouble, which is likely to grow out of the position taken by the negroes. Acting under the advice of the national board of health, the city authorities are bending every energy to depopulate the city. To secure this desired end camps have been erected beyond the city limits and at a safe distance from the ravages of the pestilence. To these camps the poor masses, colored as well as whites, have been invited to take refuge. The authorities bind themselves to furnish them free transportation to the camp and free rations to all who go. The secretary of war upholds the position of the national board of health and refuses to furnish supplies to those who are not sick with yellow fever, excepting they go into the camps. There is no disposition on the part of the authorities to favor any class, and yet the negroes refuse point blank to accept the invitation extended them to be removed from the city. They think that being in the majority, and refusing to leave the city, they will force the authorities to open a commissary depot in Memphis, from which the thousands of idlers and vagabonds that swarm here will be supplied with free rations. In this movement the negroes are led by Ed. Shaw and Rev. James Lott. The former was recently expelled from the directory of the Canfield (colored) orphan asylum for certain irregularities. The Rev. James Lott, during the epidemic of last year, made himself so obnoxious by his persistent efforts to flood the missionary depot with orders for supplies to unworthy parties that D. T. Porter, who was then chairman of the relief committee, issued instructions not to recognize his orders. In organizing the committee of safety this year twenty-five of the very best of these citizens who remained in Memphis were chosen as a guarantee to the outside world that any funds sent for the relief of the afflicted would be judiciously expended. Capts. Glass and Brown, of the colored companies, were appointed on the committee as a recognition of their fidelity in the past. Shaw and Lott felt slighted that they were not chosen as the representative men of their race, and this is the true inwardness of the whole opposition to the camp project. The authorities are adhering to their proposition to feed only those who go into camp. In this they are sustained by the national board of health, the secretary of war, the governor of the state and every citizen interested in the prosperity and future welfare of the city. What will be the next move of the colored leaders is not to be guessed at.

At a full meeting of the committee of safety this afternoon, the following public declaration in answer to the above action of the colored people was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The committee of safety and official representatives of the taxing district have been informed through the public press that a meeting of a number of citizens, chiefly if not altogether of the colored race, to reject our plan for common welfare, and their purpose to appeal to the people of the state and the public generally in their course, therefore be it

Resolved, That we fully coincide with these citizens in the alienable right of thinking and acting under the guidance of our higher own good, and that we hereby declare ourselves organized to testify that in our own plans we are actuated by seeking the good of all our people, poor and sick and white.

Resolved, That in forming camps we are acting by the advice and with the approbation of our State representatives of Tennessee and of the United States, and that we have the approval of the state and national boards of health in seeking the protection of the inveterly withdrawal of population from the infected localities.

Resolved, That we by means of camps is it our purpose to guard against the great evil of our people intruding upon the city to draw rations, for unless we be able to guard so wide an area that swarms from the town, and when people have left an infected locality they will carry the very disease with them all over the land.

Resolved, That in forming and in carrying out our purposes we make no unjust discriminations against the colored people, but the police force, now put on night duty, one half of whom are colored men and all of the detail made for patrolling the avenues of daylight service are colored men. All the military as yet placed by the governor under the command of Colonel Phillips are colored men and the same supplies will be furnished by the committee in charity to the sick colored families as to white, the books of the committee being an evidence of the fact. The representative colored men, Captains Glass and Brown have seats in this committee.

In submitting such facts to the judgment of our property owners, and to the general public for their guidance, we further testify that in making their choice between our purposes and their statements they must assume grave responsibilities in keeping human life exposed for two months to such perils; they must count upon having a great proportion of their charity on their hands to seek into town from adjacent points, and they must not be surprised if numbers of our race engaged in relieving want and suffering shall in despair abandon their arduous work and leave the people to their fate.

In thus expressing our minds, under a sense of duty to the city and to the public, this committee would not lend its influence to inflict one harsh or unjust act against the people, misled, as we believe, by ignorant and unintelligent leaders, who seek to profit by their misguided exaltation or pride to the injury of their followers.

The following resolution, offered by Captain James Glass, colored, was adopted:

Resolved, That the colored people be informed through the papers that whenever they choose to form a camp under the regulations already prescribed, outside of the infected localities, they will be supplied on Colonel Cameron's requisition, just as they are at Camp Marks, provided for within the limits of the commissary department of Camp Marks.

Chief-of-Police Athey's daughter remains in a critical condition.

Some little pilfering has been done, but as yet the city continues to be well protected from thieves. If the situation becomes more alarming, Colonel Cameron will remove the Bluff City Grays and the Chickasaw Guards, who are in camp at Clarksville, Tennessee, to a point within reach of the city.

Four more new cases were reported to the board of health this afternoon, including Rev. Father Fahey, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church. One additional death has occurred, Mitchell Escozo, residing at the corner of Sixth and Broadway, in Fort Pickering. Among the contributions received to-day was $200 from John B. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—No new cases of yellow fever have been reported. Louis Andrel's child, brought here sick from Jackson city, died of fever this morning at 36 Bourbon street.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Several prominent merchants have left for New York in order to transact their Texas business. Others are seriously thinking of moving to St. Louis or Chicago, so disgusted are they at the removal of last year's embargoes. During quarantine far more than yellow fever.

Most of the cases now existing are confined to strangers, three of them having passed the crisis this morning. This shows that the type is unusually light.

According to rule, the mortality should attain epidemic figures by August 10 if it is to be epidemic at all. To do this the aggregate deaths from yellow fever during one week must equal or exceed that from all other causes. As the number of unacclimated persons here is unusually limited this season, it is to be doubted if epidemic figures can be reached, unless the disease assumes an exceedingly virulent form, which from present indications is improbable.

If disinfection is of merit, the sanitary association will certainly succeed in stamping out the disease, for the infected neighborhood is fairly deluged with zinc and iron. Many are of the opinion, however, that it is of little value in checking the spread, as the taint takes possession of a locality long before cases indicate its presence.

Nothing can exceed the animosity toward the board of health for their theory of quarantine, and that yellow fever is contagious. Several of the most celebrated scientists and experts here state that both theories are absurd, pernicious and calculated to lead to needless cruelty and neglect to the sick.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—This afternoon Dr. Chopin, accompanied by Dr. White, went to the residence of Captain Robert J. Howell, 119 Washington street, where Dr. White had two patients, Mrs. Howell and her little child, aged about three years, sick with fever ever since Tuesday. Physicians concur in the opinion that the patients have yellow fever. These cases will be reported to the board of health to-morrow. Howell's residence is one block from Maine Greis's, whose child had yellow fever, and about three blocks from the house where Spano's girl died Monday.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Of the five Memphians under treatment at the yellow fever hospital, all are recovering and are considered out of danger.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Charles Otto, one of the crew of the steamer City of New York, and Wm Kennedy, attached to the steamer Moro Castle, were admitted to the quarantine hospital to-day, sick from yellow fever. The family of James Darke, living at Riverside Drive and 85th street, was poisoned this morning by eating pickles. One is dead and several seriously ill.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—There are no new cases of yellow fever here. Mrs. Brandy and her children are rapidly recovering, and will be allowed to depart in a day or two. Wm. Martin, who was sent down from here yesterday, is much better.

LONDON, August 1.—This evening's Globe says that a private telegram received in London states that cholera is raging fearfully among the troops returning to India from Afghanistan. The Tenth hussars lost forty men in one day, and the Seventeenth lost nineteen men.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Oldham Spinners—The Cholera in India—French Affairs.

PARIS, August 1.—The government opposed the reduction of stipends of bishops and was defeated by a vote of 184 to 133.

M. Waddington, minister of foreign affairs, in the chamber of deputies yesterday, said that the policy of the government in regard to Egypt was based on the exertion of an equal influence by France and England, and on their agreement not to seek any territorial establishment. There never has been a doubt, he said, as to the intentions of the English government, which have always been conformable to those of France.

LONDON, August 1.—H. Stanhope, under secretary for India, replying to the inquiries made by the press association, states that no information has reached the Indian office relative to the reported prevalence of cholera among the troops returning from Afghanistan.

The Manchester Guardian says: We understand the operators in the Oldham cotton mills will be asked to submit to a further reduction of five per cent. in their wages.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, August 1.—The Army and Navy Gazette learns that the queen will be advised to allow Lieut. Carey to return to duty, as the authorities merely find him guilty of indiscretion.

A correspondent of the Times at Vienna reports that on account of the disturbances in Rasgrad and Osma Bazar, the Bulgarian government has declared the districts of Rasgrad, Kidjuma, Osma Bazar and Verbia, in a state of siege.

The Daily News St. Petersburg dispatch says the Novoe Vremya announces that the troops of the fortieth division at Saratoff have been ordered to Turkistan.

The United Service Gazette says the sentence of the court-martial in south Africa on Lieutenant Carey was death.

The Times Paris dispatch says the new Turkish foreign minister has assured M. Waddington that his first act will be the nomination of commissioners on the great boundary question.

An Important Suit.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, August 1.—Justice Haslan of the United States supreme court, and Judge Drummond of the circuit court, were engaged yesterday and to-day in the hearing of the case of the Western Union telegraph company, against the Wabash railway company, and the American Union telegraph company, on a motion for a temporary injunction to restrain the defendants from constructing a line of telegraph upon the right-of-way of the Wabash railroad in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, on the ground that the contract between the railroad company and the Western Union company granted to the latter the exclusive right-of-way for the construction and maintenance of its telegraph lines. The court decided to continue the order restraining the defendants from constructing their line until the final decision of the question in October.

A Worthy Man.

FORSYTH, GA., August 1.—Judge G. M. Stokes and his estimable lady, of Leesburg, Ga., are making their annual visit here. Judge Stokes was reared in Monroe county, and when a young man moved to southwest Georgia. A friend here "lent him a helping hand," and with his untiring energy and judgment he amassed a fortune and became a prominent and useful citizen of his adopted home. A few years ago he sent his kind old friend a check for five hundred dollars, which came as timely to him as was his favor to his friend of bygone days. He has educated twenty orphans since the war, who are useful members of society and who honor and revere their benefactor.

The Last Day.

CLEVELAND, August 1.—This was the last day of the trotting races. The track was heavy and slow, owing to the rains. The 2:28 race was won by Douglas. Best time, 2:24½. The 2:18 race was won by Darby in three straight heats. Best time, 2:20¼.

The Walkers.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A London special says Weston and Rowell will sign articles on Saturday for the next competition of Sir John Astley's long distance champion belt. The contest will take place at Gilmore's garden, beginning September first.

Back for Repairs.

LONDON, August 1.—The steamer City of Richmond, of the Inman line, which sailed to-day, has returned on account of the bursting of a steam valve, and will be held for repairs.

A Meeting of Sympathy.

QUEBEC, August 1.—A monster meeting of citizens will be held on the Esplanade to-morrow night to express sympathy with the Hon. Mr. Letellier and to present him with an address.

Canadian Troubles.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

QUEBEC, August 1.—The papers here predict bread riots this winter on account of the scarcity of work.

MONTREAL, August 1.—Fish, Sheppard & Co., dry goods merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are $50,000.

Freights Advanced.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BUFFALO, August 1.—Freights on live stock to New York were advanced to-day as follows: Cattle, 60 cents per cwt.; hogs, 22½ cents per cwt. The old rates were 23 and 18 cents.

WICKED ENOUGH.

THAT IS JUST WHAT THE PEOPLE ARE.

A Macon Barber Uses His Razor Upon a Countryman—An Athens Burglary—May Fiske Shows the Officers What a Dizzy Blonde Can Do When Pressed.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, GA., August 1.—This morning, about 9 o'clock, a difficulty occurred here which resulted in the serious cutting of Mr. Jim Railey by a noted negro barber named Lindsey West. Railey, a quiet and peaceable farmer, came to town with a load of watermelons, and while trying to sell one to a lady, was approached by West, who, after examining the melons, remarked, "they are not worth a d—n," and left. A few minutes later Railey drove on to Plant's. Lindsey West again came up and made several insulting remarks. Railey ordered him away, at the same time using the persuasion of a brick, and while attempting to get back into the wagon, West rushed on him with an open razor, cutting him in three places—one of twelve inches long on the leg, a gash in the shoulder and several places on the side. West fled and up to this hour (seven p.m.) has not been caught. The wounded man was carried to Dr. Mettauer's office and was well cared for. His wounds are pronounced not necessarily dangerous, but very painful. West was supposed to have been drinking. The police are certain of his capture to-night.

It seems as if we are going to have another flood. We have had rain here every day for two weeks, and all of to-day it has been coming down in perfect torrents.

ATHENS, GA., August 1.—Some burglar, undoubtedly associated with confederates, attempted to burglarize Mr. Myer Cohen's residence Wednesday night. Mr. Gersberg has, since Mr. Cohen's absence in Europe, been sleeping in the house as a protector in case of accident or attempted robbery. Wednesday night he was attracted to the front door by heavy knocking, but could see no one after he had opened it. About fifteen minutes afterward the heavy knocking was repeated. Mr. Gersberg, becoming suspicious, secured a pistol, and again went to the door. While he visited the door some one entered an up-stairs back window overlooking a shed, which rendered the window of easy access from the ground. Mrs. Cohen, who had entered the hall, said that she heard some one up-stairs. Mr. G. ran to the foot of the stairs, and saw a man wriggling out of a window at the head of the steps. He then ran up to the window, and fired at the burglar just as he was lowering himself over the edge of the shed, but thinks he missed him. The house was afterward searched but nothing was found missing. The rascals seem to have been under the impression that no man was on the premises; their idea was to attract Mrs. Cohen's attention to the door, while a confederate entered the window as described above. Their plan would probably have succeeded had not so much noise been made in entering the window.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 1.—May Fiske, proprietress of the English blonde minstrel party, gave St. Paul an exhibition not down on the bills last evening. Soon after the audience had assembled two deputy sheriffs appeared and levied on the receipts of the box-office, something over $200, to satisfy the salaries of members of the company. This proceeding threw May into a terrible rage, and the police had to be called in to prevent her making an assault upon the parties making the levy. Then the orchestra refused to go on until paid. These troubles were finally gotten over and the performance concluded, after which May seems to have let herself loose, for shortly after 12 o'clock she was picked up by the police noisy drunk, on Third street, and conveyed to the lock-up. Here she raved and tore around like a mad woman for half an hour, when she quieted down. About this time the turnkey turned in for the night. About 10 minutes past 2 he was awakened by her loud screams, but thinking it was nothing more than one of her tantrums he paid no attention to her until an outsider rushed in and informed him that the station house was on fire. The report proved to be correct, the location of the fire being the apartment occupied by Miss Fiske, who was removed almost suffocated, though otherwise uninjured. The fire was easily subdued, though not until one side of the room was badly charred and some of the furniture nearly destroyed. The janitor says Miss Fiske must have set the fire, but she claims that her little dog overturned the lamp while she was asleep. This morning she was before the police court, where she was ordered to pay a fine of $5 for being drunk and disorderly. Quite a scene ensued, and finally, the irate blonde refusing to pay, she was lodged in the county jail. After remaining here some three hours, discretion got the better of her, and she paid the fine and was released, and this evening the company gave another performance at the opera house, though to a much smaller audience than last night. It is reported to-night that she has secured the services of one of the best lawyers of the city, and proposes to bring suit against the city for false arrest and imprisonment, but this is probably mere brag.

UNION, S. C., August 1.—One of the most horrible outrages known, probably, in the criminal records of this country, took place near Sandy's church, four miles south of this place, to-day. It seems that Mr. A. B. Humphreys and wife, a highly respectable and well-to-do couple, living in that neighborhood, left home this morning to go to the town of Union to transact some business, leaving their only child, a little daughter two years of age, in charge of a negro boy sixteen years old, named Ned Holmes, employed as a laborer on the farm. On the return of the father and mother this afternoon the discovery was made that the boy had outraged the little girl in the most horrible manner, and in order to accomplish his purposes had made use of a knife, injuring his victim to such an extent that her life is despared of. Holmes fled as soon as he had committed the crime. Holmes was arrested this evening in the lower part of the city. A large number of men gathered in the road to intercept the sheriff on his way to jail with the prisoner, for the purpose of lynching the negro, but the officers evaded the crowd, and removed the accused to the Laurens county jail. This outrage was perpetrated in the same neighborhood where Moore ravished and murdered a young lady a few weeks ago, for which he was lynched by a mob of his neighbors.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—Jas. I. Morton, proprietor of a gambling saloon, was shot and killed last night by Frederick Rohman, whom he had ordered to leave the house.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., August 1.—The argument in the Burrough case was closed by Gen. Wm. Phillips for the state about 8 o'clock last night, after which the judge delivered a very clear and impartial charge of one hour's length. The jury was then sent to their room, in charge of two bailiffs, where they still remain, not having agreed upon a verdict. Public opinion is very much divided both as to what should be and what will be the final result.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—The ship Templar arrived last night. She was 161 days from Rio Janeiro, where she put in on her way from New York. While there she lost nine men from yellow fever. After sailing the fever broke out again, and Captain Armstrong, his wife and daughter, the ship's carpenter and four or five sailors were attacked. Both of the ladies and two seamen died.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—A Tucson dispatch says that a special to the Star reports that Henry and Mathew Stellenback were killed and two merchants were wounded near Salaro camp, Santa Rita mountains, on the 30th ultimo by Mexican highwaymen.

HAMILTON, ONT., August 1.—A large fire is now in progress. Receipts [illegible] Inns block has been [illegible] the bank of Hamilton, Turner, Livingston & Co., McInns & Co., and Hamilton Provident loan association, have been burnt out. The Merchants bank is also in flames, and it is feared that the whole block east will go.

HAMILTON, ONT., August 1.—The fire was got under control about 8 o'clock. The damage cannot be estimated to-night. The McInns' building, which was gutted, was valued at $150,000, and the stock at $300,000. The value of other buildings destroyed is fully half a million and their contents one or two hundred thousand more. The fire originated in Turner, Livingstone & Co's., and spread with great rapidity. Immense quantities of cinders are being showered on the roofs of adjoining and even distant buildings, starting new fires in a number of places. Two persons were injured, one fatally, by the falling of stones from the walls.

GREENSBURG, August 1.—A most remarkable case is that of a man well-known here, whose wife, having got all the property in her hands, turned her husband from her door, and is now seeking to put him in an insane asylum. He lives about four miles from this place. Some years ago he went to Oregon with his family, but returned to his old home. Again starting west he settled in Iowa. He bought a farm and began to work it. His wife coaxed him to deed the property to her, and, the farm in her possession, she turned her husband out and took up with another man. The discarded husband was sent home and his brother went to Iowa to get back part of the farm, if possible. He was denied admittance to the house by the woman and her paramour, and when he returned it was only to find that his sister-in-law was trying to collect evidence that her lawful husband was insane, which, if proven, would leave her in undisputed possession of the property. The husband's friends immediately had him examined by competent physicians, who pronounced him perfectly sane. Attempts are still making to prove that he is not in his right mind, but it is very doubtful if they are successful. Meanwhile the man, who, when farming here, was quite well off, is penniless through the infidelity of his wife.

MINTING AND MONEY.

What the Mints are Doing—National Bank Matters.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The mint at Carson City has been reopened, and coinage will be recommenced as soon as the necessary bullion can be procured at market rates. The New Orleans mint is running at its full capacity, with plenty of bullion on hand. Much of the bullion purchased there has been in the form of Mexican dollars. The treasury is making arrangements to avoid the necessity of running the Philadelphia mint night and day during August to make up the deficiency in the coinage of the standard silver dollar for the present month.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National bank redemption agency for the month of July, as compared with the corresponding period last year: National bank notes disposed of during the month, notes for circulation returned to the banks of issue, $5,265,000; notes for circulation assorted and delivered to the comptroller of the currency for destruction and replacement with new notes, $3,066,500; notes of failed, liquidating and reducing banks deposited in the treasury of the United States, $5,811,900; total for July, 1879, $8,913,400; total for July, 1878, $21,965,150; decrease, $13,051,750.

The debt statement issued to-day shows an increase of the debt for July to be $6,086,344; cash in the treasury, $282,902,273; gold certificates, $15,240,700; silver certificates, $2,785,850; certificates of deposit outstanding, $40,330,000; refunding certificates, $6,058,350; legal tenders outstanding, $346,681,018; fractional currency outstanding, $15,814,823. The increase of the debt is due to the payments on account of arrears of pensions.

FUN IN KENTUCKY.

Attempt of the Convicts to Escape.

FRANKFORT, KY., August 1.—A little after 5 o'clock this morning the citizens of Frankfort residing in the neighborhood of the penitentiary were aroused from slumber by the rapid firing of small arms and the loud clamour of voices. Some 15 or 20 shots were heard in rapid succession and loud shouts indicating another exodus from the "blackhole." Those who got to their windows and doors early enough saw no witnesses to an escapade. Five men were seen coming down a rope descending from the west wall, about forty feet from the corner. They reached the sidewalk and paused a moment. Then they turned and struck out toward the hills. The firing was from the guards inside and on the east wall. One man, the last to come down the rope, was apparently wounded, but he struck out with animation and managed to keep up with his comrades, until hidden in the undergrowth on a hillpath. A large party was soon in pursuit, and before 7 o'clock three of them were returned to the prison. The plan of escape was well laid and well executed, and but for vigilance and promptness of the attaches of the penitentiary, all of them would have effected their escape. The early hour was propitious, and it was at a time when there were fewer guards on duty than at any other time during the day. The adventurous convicts were William Barnett, a prisoner sent from Mason for the murder of Milton Barnett Tolli; Moses Barnett, his brother, sent from the same place for life for the same offense; John Terrell, a life prisoner, sent from Lincoln for murder; James R. Martin, sent from Logan, five years for horse stealing; James Lambert sent from Fulton, five years for grand larceny. Those recaptured were Moses Barnett, James R. Martin and James Lambert. Moses Barnett had received two pistol shots, each passing through a lobe of his side, both causing deep flesh wounds and in the fleshiest part of his body. William Barnett and John Terrell, both life prisoners, are still at large.

The Griffin Flood.

GRIFFIN, August 1.—We are now enjoying a rainy reason. The flood-gates of heaven have been turned loose over our heads and drenched us everlastingly. We are very much wet, and the mill still grinds. This morning a steady fall of rain continues, and no indications of abatement. I say it has been wet down here, and you would imagine that I speak with some degree of veracity, since from Monday last to Thursday evening, four and two-tenth inches have fallen. Since January 1, the rainfall has been thirteen inches, and since July 1 seven inches. Crops are looking well, but if the rain continues cotton may be injured.

The Drawing at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—The tenth regular drawing of the Commonwealth distribution company took place at Macauley's theater yesterday, in the presence of a large crowd. The following were some of the principal prizes drawn: No. 6,491 drew $30,000; No. 52,618, $10,000; No. 242,707, $5,000; No. 1,821, $1,000; No. 4,638, $1,000. The many ticket-holders present were apparently well pleased with the manner in which the drawing was conducted.

The North Pole.

LONDON, August 1.—The Times says by the exertions of Commander Cheymein of London, an Artic committee has been established at the head of 49 other committees throughout the country. The projected expedition for the discovery of the north pole, will in all probability leave England in the spring of 1880 and will co-operate with those sent out by Sweden, Holland, America, Austria and Denmark.

The Conventions.

ST. PAUL, August 1.—The republican state central committee has called the state convention at St. Paul, September 20.

BOSTON, August 1.—The republican state central committee, at a meeting to-day, voted to call the state convention September 16th, at Mechanics hall.

The Georgia Mormon.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 1.—The body of Joseph Standing, the Mormon elder lately shot in Georgia, arrived to-day and was received by a large concourse of people at Ogden and Salt Lake City. The funeral will take place Sunday and is expected to be a grand affair.

The Late Judge Ballard.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—The funeral of the late Judge Bland Ballard took place this afternoon and was largely attended by citizens and visiting friends. The bar at a meeting this morning adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the dead judge

SCENTING THE BLOOD.

HUNTING DOWN THE FIENDS.

New Developments in the Defoor Case—Finding of Notes and Money in a Pitcher—Captain Starnes's Butts County Trip—His Theory of the Case.

The new facts in the Defoor murder case are as follows: Yesterday morning, the youngest daughter of Mr. Defoor, while assisting to clean up the house, found, in a common pitcher, in the room where the deed was done, all the notes described in THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago, and one hundred and ten dollars in greenbacks. The money was in a small roll and tied up with a string; the notes were in a small, red pocket-book, which the old man had received as a premium for taking the Cincinnati Gazette. It was an idiosyncrasy of the old man to put his money in an out-of-the-way place; but it seems that no one had thought of looking in the pitcher before yesterday, when the cleaning up began. Some think that the old man put the money and notes there; others hold that they were stolen and have been placed in the pitcher since the killing.

Captain Starnes has just returned from a visit to Butts county. He learned there many things about the first negro captured. His name is not Asa Morgan but Asa Gunn. He was convicted sometime ago of burglary, having broken into his brother-in-law's house in Butts. In some way his offense was reduced to a misdemeanor. He was placed on a plantation to work out the fine, stayed there two days and made his escape. He left Butts county three weeks ago, and was not heard of again until he turned up here. The negro Bob Justice whom Asa Gunn said left Butts county with him proved to Captain Starnes by incontestible evidence that he was at home on last Friday and Saturday. Asa Gunn is considered one of the worst negroes who ever lived in Butts county.

A day or two since, Asa Gunn was taken to the scene of the tragedy by Messrs. James Collins, Tyler Cooper and John Monegan. When they reached the fork of the road this side of the Defoor place, one of the gentlemen said: "Isn't this the way?" turning to the right. Asa replied: "No; it's the left hand road." This was true. Before they reached the house, Mr. Monegan asked if there was a clock in the building. Asa said that there was a clock in the big room—meaning the sitting room. "What kind of a clock?" asked Monegan. "It's a big clock settin' over the fireplace in the big room," replied Asa.

They took him in the yard. He pointed out the place where they got the sledge hammer; took them over on the hill and showed them where he left the boots; went up-stairs and pointed out the bed on which he said the white man laid down, and the auger hole in the wall through which he said the white man saw the old people when they were sleeping; in fact, showed a perfect knowledge of every position and every circumstance bearing upon the killing.

Yesterday the reporter heard through Mr. James Collins that Asa Gunn had denied all knowledge of the crime, and had stated that he was frightened into the confession by his captors.

Captain Starnes, since his return from the chase down the Georgia road, has finally settled upon the theory that Asa Gunn committed the murder and committed it alone. He says that he will soon be ready to show that Asa was frequently in the neighborhood a day or so before the crime, and had an excellent chance to become familiar with the premises. He also says that when Asa struck the fatal blows, he was so overcome with horror at the sight of the dead bodies, that he hurried from the room without completing his search for the money. "Negroes," said the captain, "are very superstitious, and fly from dead people, especially if they have killed them. This deed," said he, "was so horrible that the imagination of the murderer peopled the road and house with men bent on his capture. As he stood there, axe in hand, the patter of the rain was to him like the tread of armed men in the yard—he could think of nothing but being detected, and giving up the search, fled the ghastly scene."

Captain Starnes has had much experience with criminals, and his theory is therefore entitled to careful consideration. He utterly scouts the idea that the crime was committed for anything except money.

Intemperance.

Christian Index.

When Madame Roland was led to the guillotine, she is said to have exclaimed, "O, liberty! What crimes are perpetrated in thy name!" In these latter days we can say, "O, temperance! What excessive intemperance is perpetrated in thy name!"

There is pending before our legislature a bill introduced by our esteemed Brother Awtry, of Troup, the object of which is to impose a tax on the sale of liquors and to provide for the collection of the same. It is on the plan of what is known as the Moffet bell punch, and which has been tried successfully (as we have been informed) in Virginia and elsewhere. We have not investigated the subject, and know nothing, we may say, of the merits or demerits of the bill; certainly, at least, we are not prepared to take sides either for or against the bill. We observe, however, that some of our wisest and best men favor the passage of the bill, while others, equally wise and good, oppose it; and from this we infer that it is one of those questions on which there is fair ground for an honest difference of opinion. But if we were forced to take one side or the other, without knowing anything about the merits of the case, we should join with those who support the bill. This we should do simply on the ground of selecting congenial society. The friends of the bill, so far as we have seen, have resorted to no measures to carry out their purposes except such as are dignified, proper and every way worthy of good citizens and gentlemen. Some of the opponents of the bill have conducted their side of the campaign with equal propriety; but some others, though professed friends of temperance, have exhibited as much intemperance as the veriest drunkard that finds his way to the calaboose. Their course resembles that of the inebriate, not in the maudlin but in the vicious stage, when he savagely attacks all who come in his way. The persons spoken of exhibit a kind of ferocity in their opposition, not only to the bill, but to the men who favor it. They resorts to the lowest tricks known to the lowest class of pot-house politicians; they scatter disgusting handbills and papers filled with ribaldry and illustrated with caricatures, the object of which is not to reply to the argument of the other side, but to disgrace its advocates. Dr. Gustavus J. Orr, our worthy school commissioner, is the chief object of their attack. A purer man or a more efficient officer is not to be found in our state for out of it; and yet, because he favors the passage of this bill, he is made the object of personal denunciation, and his motives are assailed in a manner scandalous, scurrilous and libelous. The code of Georgia, section 2974, reads as follows: 'A libel is a false and malicious defamation of another, expressed in print or writing or pictures or signs, tending to injure the reputation of an individual and exposing him to public hatred, contempt or ridicule." The papers spoken of are false; they are malicious; they are defamatory; they are directed against Dr. Orr by name; they are calculated to injure his reputation both by words and by pictures, and to expose him to public hatred, to public contempt, and to public ridicule. They are amply sufficient to support an action for libel. We know nothing of the men who issued them, but they are probably irresponsible, for men who are responsible would not be likely so to expose themselves. A comforting circumstance, however, is this: that these calumniators, by their very excesses, by their violation of the code of Georgia, and of the law of morals, and of every principle of good breeding, have placed themselves so far beyond the pale of respectful consideration that any attack from them on a worthy citizen must be harmless. We may add that the parties appear to be as illiterate as they are unmannerly and unscrupulous. They exhibit great originality in orthography, and are as independent of syntax as they are of decency.

Now, if we were called on to say whether or not the Moffett bell punch should be adopted in Georgia, we should be at a loss which way to decide. Quite possibly we should decide against it; but, if so, we should be led to that conclusion only by the force of logic; certainly we should not be attracted to it by the character of some of the company we should find. We have reached the conclusion that there are two classes of drunkards—those who are made so by strong drink, and those who are made so by an idea; and judging by the specimens now before us, we think that one class is about as odious as the other. It is scarcely necessary to add that the class of persons above described is probably a very small one, and that we do not hold all who may happen to oppose the bill responsible for the conduct of the few.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Haytien Civil War—Peace in San Domingo.

HAVANA, August 1.—A German mail steamer from St. Thomas, July 27, brings the news that President Caral resigned the government into the hands of the national assembly at Port-au-Prince on July 17, and came with his wife to St. Thomas. It was the general opinion that a disastrous civil war was about to begin in Hayti. There were many pretenders to the presidency, the populace was under arms, and the whole north was in the possession of the revolutionists, who were marching on Port-au-Prince. Cape Haytien fell into their hands on July 18, and the commander of the government troops took refuge in the United States consulate. The insurgents also captured the Haytien consting steamer Raynaud, with a cargo of arms and six thousand dollars in specie.

Advices from San Domingo to July 19th say that perfect peace prevails.

Large shipments of sugar have been made to the United States. The total exports of the season were estimated at 4,500 tons.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A Valuable Railroad—The Latest War News.

PANAMA, July 26.—Work has been begun on the Pacific section of the Costa Rico railroad. This is the most important, as well as the only, practicable section taking into account the resources of the country. For want of it this season one hundred thousand bags of coffee still remain in the country and cannot be got out until December. The loss by deterioration, interest, etc., will be over half a million dollars.

There is no important war news from South America. Land operations are confined to parades and reviews about Lima and Arica. The two presidents are at the latter place. General Camperdo, with 2,500 Bolivian soldiers, is near the Chilian outposts at Calama, but dares not take the offensive, and the Chilians are leaving him to starve where he is. Santa Maria, Chilian minister, has had an interview with the two presidents and, it is thought, submitted a plan for the rectification of the frontier, which the allied powers may accept without sacrifice of dignity.

LORD BYRON'S WIFE AND SISTER.

Letters that Seem to Explode Mrs. Stowe's Scandal.

London News.

The new number of the Academy contains a series of very interesting and valuable letters from the late Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh, her husband's sister. They form part of the papers of Mrs. Leigh, which have lately been purchased for the British Museum, and have been communicated to the Academy by Mr. E. Maunde Thompson. The letters were written at various periods, beginning on January 16, 1816, the day after Lady Byron left her husband's house, and ending in 1851, just before Mrs. Leigh's fatal illness. There are also two letters to Mrs. Leigh's daughter, the last of which was written in July, 1852, after her mother's death. All these letters testify to the constant esteem and affection which Lady Byron entertained toward her sister-in-law. The expressions of affection they contain entirely discountenance the idea that the charges brought against Mrs. Leigh after Lady Byron's death, and said to rest on her direct personal testimony, had any foundation in fact. Writing only 10 days after she had left her husband, Lady Byron addressed Mrs. Leigh as "my dearest Augusta," and concludes by saying, "Feelings must not now be indulged; but whenever I feel at all, it will be as kindly as you could. Independently of malady, I do not think of the past with any spirit of resentment, and scarcely with the sense of injury. God bless him." There was at a later period a serious dispute between Lady Byron and her sister-in-law; but it arose on the appointment of a trustee under Lady Byron's settlement. Lady Byron appointed Dr. Lushington, to whom Mrs. Leigh objected. The rupture of their intimacy of twenty years clearly arose out of this quarrel. In 1851 a meeting was to have taken place between them at Reigate in the presence of the late Rev. Frederick Robertson, but it did not take place, and some months later, when Mrs. Leigh was in her last illness, Lady Byron wrote to her daughter: "Whisper to her from me the words, 'Dearest Augusta.' I can't think they would hurt her;" and added a postscript that she was at Esher till Wednesday, and if she was wanted they were not to hesitate to send for her. The whole of this interesting correspondence, which throws new light on the relations of Lady Byron to her sister-in-law in the years after the separation from her husband, is entirely inconsistent with the theory Mrs. Stowe has promulgated as to the causes of that separation. Every reader of the letters will agree with Mrs. Thompson that if the works have any meaning "they dispose of the whole calumny and banish it into the regions of after thought."

The Modus Vivendi.

LONDON, August 1.—A dispatch from Rome to the Reuter's telegram company confirms the announcement that a modus vivendi has been arranged between the vatican and Prince Bismarck, and that the question of signatures only remains to be settled. The details of the scheme will substantially agree with the decision of the German government, which has been communicated to the vatican, with the addition that the May laws shall not only be suspended, but greatly revised. Both Germany and the vatican are agreed to such revision.

Pappoose's Run.

LONDON, August 1.—The race for the Molecombe stakes to-day was won by H. E. Beddington's bay colt Brother to Ersillia; P. Lorrillard's chestnut filly Pappoose second; Count F. De Lagrange's bay colt Millan third. Seven ran. The betting just before the race was three to one against Brother to Ersillia, six to one against Pappoose, and six to

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 2, 1879.

The booms of the presidential aspirants are fresh and green now, but they will fade and shrivel during the heated term of 1880.

A quarrel, which is likely to result in a court of inquiry, has been renewed between General Hancock and Hunt. It is about the battle of Gettysburg.

Judge Settle, of North Carolina, is still roaming around the country attempting to attach himself to the tail of the Grant boom. The fact that he cannot find the boom places the judge in a terrible predicament.

That consistently able journal, the New York Herald, is still strenuously endeavoring to crowd our Uncle Samuel to the wall in New York state. In the meantime, our Uncle Samuel saddles Blackstone daily, and his serenity is unruffled.

Citizen Swinton, of the New York Sun, has now nominated our Uncle William Evarts for the presidency. If he can be induced to accept, we presume the election will take place immediately. All honor to Citizen Swinton, of the esteemed New York Sun, for his truly laborious endeavors to provide the republic with a series of able presidents!

Citizen Swinton, of the New York Sun, is disposed to revile the Herald for commending the confederate constitution in 1861. This is very silly. The confederate constitution differed somewhat from our present organic law, but it would be the part of wisdom, even at this late day, to improve the instrument by engrafting the most important of those differences upon it. Citizen Swinton should give his mind a little recreation by making a close examination of the confederate constitution.

We print elsewhere the report of an interview with Senator B. H. Hill by a representative of the Washington Post. Not the least interesting portion of Senator Hill's remarks is the statement that he is willing to go into the coming campaign whenever he may be needed. It seems to us that a few speeches from Mr. Hill in Ohio on the pending issues would open the eyes of the people of that state and do a vast amount of good. Warmed up to his work, we doubt if Mr. Hill ever had an equal in this country as a stump speaker, and we would be glad to learn that he had received a call to Ohio.

We have some suggestive extracts today from the Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel, a stalwart republican organ. It is a little bolder than a majority of the organs, but the difference between them is one of expression and not of sentiment. The New York Tribune, without arguing the matter, cries "Down with state rights!" The Lemars Sentinel, in a different vein, repeats the same cry. We are glad that among the stalwarts there is one bold enough to state roughly and bluntly the meaning of the speeches of leading republicans during the extra session. We commend the extracts from the Sentinel to the careful attention of thoughtful people.

Nothing is more entertaining than the efforts of such stalwart newspapers as the New York Tribune to keep up a show of consistency in their denunciations of the democrats. A recent issue of the Tribune announced, with quite a stinging flourish, that the people will not indorse the nullification action of the extra session. This is quite a new line of attack and involves a confession. Heretofore our esteemed contemporary has announced with subdued shrieks of joy that all the democrats accomplished during the extra session was to cover themselves with the humiliation of a series of back-downs. Nullification! Congress nullified the efforts of the republican leaders to place troops at the polls and to menace voters with partisan deputy marshals! Well, there is some comfort in that.

The Lunatic Asylum.

A few days since the governor was unanimously requested by the committees of the senate and house to appoint a skillful physician on the board of trustees of the state lunatic asylum to fill the vacancy on the board occasioned by the death of Colonel J. S. Pinckard. The board of trustees itself favored this view of the matter. In accordance with this suggestion, Governor Colquitt appointed on yesterday Dr. W. H. Hall, of Milledgeville. Dr. Hall is a physician of prominence and distinction, and is well qualified in every way for the place. The fact that he resides at Milledgeville and can always be near the scene of his duties is another reason that induced the governor to make this appointment. It is a good one and will be heartily indorsed.

The Freedman's Bank Swindle.

The senate committee to investigate the management of the freedman's savings bank, of which the colored Senator Bruce, is chairman, is still pursuing its labors, with every prospect that all the villainy which made that republican institution infamous will be fully unearthed and brought to light. Senator Bruce, who moved the appointment of the committee, and who is chairman, complains that since the committee has been at work innumerable slanderous statements have been made against him, and he is confident that these slanders emanate from parties who are anxious that the bottom facts in connection with this stupendous swindle shall not be made public.

A bill was introduced at the last session of congress repealing the law appointing the three commissioners and transferring the settlement of the accounts to the comptroller of the currency, but for lack of time the bill was not adopted. It will be remembered that in 1874, when the bank failed, a republican congress passed a law providing for the appointment of three commissioners to wind up the affairs of the fraudulent concern. These commissioners were appointed by Grant at an annual salary of $3,000 each, while only one actually did any work. The investigation thus far made has developed the fact that this working member was for a time paid $500 a year by the other members, but after awhile they refused to pay him anything, claiming that they were not appointed to work, but on account of the "eminent respectability of their names." When it is remembered that Creswell is one of the "respectable" members, the mind at once begins to grasp the ponderous idea that republican knaves are respectable enough to receive pay therefor—and pay that is taken directly out of the pockets of the poor colored depositors in the south who have already been grossly deceived and swindled. The treasury department will be asked to take charge of the business and thus relieve the institution of this robbery.

At present the experts, working under the direction of the committee, are engaged in the examination of the books of the Atlanta branch which was the most important of the thirty-three branches of the swindle scattered over the south. The deposits received through the Atlanta concern are said to have been larger than from all the smaller branches combined. The accounts of the Atlanta branch, therefore, are very important and they have been carefully overhauled. The result is the unearthing and development of some very interesting transactions which promise to serve as a key to much of the crookedness in the main office which has hitherto been a mystery to investigating committees. The records and accounts of the concern are to be thoroughly analyzed and examined by Senator Bruce's committee, and it is thought a report will be made early next session. The prospects now are that in spite of everything that can be done the unfortunate colored people of the south will suffer a loss of not less than $2,000,000.

State Rights and Quarantine.

Recently the British minister and the Mexican minister at Washington called the attention of Secretary Evarts to the proclamation of Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, establishing a quarantine affecting and proscribing a most extensive commerce. Mr. Evarts referred the matter to the treasury department and in response thereto, the assistant secretary, Mr. John B. Hawley, has written a letter in which he is pleased to concede the fact that the right of the states to establish quarantine and health laws has always been fully recognized by congress, and that the customs officers of the United States are made subordinate to the state authorities in such matters; and he goes on to show that, although congress has organized and equipped a board of national health, and assumed power with respect to establishing quarantine regulations, no new power has been conferred upon the secretary of the treasury to interfere with the execution of state regulations. Section 4792 sets forth in terms that the quarantine and other restraints established by the health laws of any state respecting any vessels arriving in or bound to any port or district thereof, shall be duly observed by the officers of the customs revenue of the United States, by the masters and crews of the several revenue cutters, and by the military officers commanding in any port or station upon the sea coast; and all such officers of the United States shall faithfully aid in the execution of such quarantine and health laws, according to their respective power and within their respective precincts, and as they shall be directed from time to time by the secretary of the treasury.

A Wrong to be Righted.

It is to be observed that while such greedy monopolists as the quinine professors of Philadelphia—Powers & Weightman and Rosengarten & Sons—complain that the removal of the duty on the sulphate and salts of quinia will close up the American laboratories and drive our manufactories out of the business, the price of the drug has steadily gone up. The reason given for the advance is that the European manufacturers, upon hearing of the removal of the American duty rushed into market and bought all the cinchona bark to be had. It is to be presumed that as soon as these foreign makers have an opportunity to enlarge their laboratories, they will enter the American market and thus bring about a decline in prices, in the event of which the Philadelphia monopolists say their business will be destroyed. As a matter of course, they mean their quinine business, for the bill that recently passed congress was a bungling and deceitful affair and wholly inadequate. It left the duty of 40 per cent. upon the alkaloids of cinchona bark, and these the quinine professors will continue to manufacture at even greater profit than quinine, for it can be sold cheaper than quinine can be made, and they will have no competition until congress removes the duty of 40 per cent. on the alkaloids. Cinchonidia, one of these alkaloids, is almost as effectual as an anti-periodic, as quinine itself, and owing to its cheapness, has been largely used, not only in hospitals, but in retail drug stores, as a substitute for the more costly article. Last year the manufacturers' price of cinchonidia was sixty-five cents an ounce—this year it is one dollar and twenty-five cents, and is still advancing. It is really exasperating to read the whining letters which these millionaire monopolists and bloodsuckers have been sending to the newspapers in regard to the destruction of their business in the matter of quinine, when it is well known not only that they can manufacture the drug cheaper than any foreign manufacturer, but that they at present have no sort of competition in the manufacture of cinchonidia, which costs them about twenty-three cents an ounce and which they sell for one dollar and twenty-five cents. Congress still has a most important duty to perform in this matter, and if they can succeed in driving the American monopolists altogether out of business, it will be a good thing for the whole country. It is only to be regretted that they cannot be compelled to restore to the people the immense sums they have coined out of the poor, the suffering and the sick; but tardy justice will have been done if congress will make haste to right the wrongs that now exist by virtue of the infamous tariff by which the people have been legally robbed.

The Process of Impeachment.

The possibility that the legislature of the state will soon have an impeachment trial to conduct suggests that an explanation of the technical process of impeachment will be interesting reading for the public.

The manner of impeachment in the senate of the United States does not differ in essential respects from the method of each state. The house is the body that must prefer articles of impeachment and the charges on which these articles are based. If matters strong enough to suggest impeachment are discovered they are to be reported to the house, and a motion for impeachment is made. A committee is then appointed, to which this motion is referred. This committee investigates carefully and searchingly and reports the result of its investigation to the house. If this report is that impeachment must be proceeded with, the matter is prosecuted. If not, it is dropped. It will be seen therefore, that the course of the house in appointing a special committee, before which the motion for the impeachment of Comptroller Goldsmith should go, acted in accordance with the prescribed methods. The wild-land committee, which moved that he be impeached, merely put the matter before the house, and the law entitled Mr. Goldsmith to a special committee of the house to decide whether or not the charges were of sufficient gravity to warrant an impeachment. The wild-land committee was not even a committee of the house, but of the senate and house combined. Hence it could not bring articles of impeachment. After the special committee on the charges shall have reported that they are fit for impeachment, the same, or another committee is appointed to inform the senate that the house desires to prefer articles of impeachment, and to ask the senate to prepare to try them. After the senate notifies the house that it is ready, the same committee, or another committee of the house prepares the articles of impeachment and sends them into the senate. The senate then resolves itself into a high court of impeachment, the chief justice of the state presiding, and announces ready for the trial. The house then appoints (usually, but not necessarily, we think, of its own members) a committee that is known as a board of managers. This board has full charge of the case, and conducts the prosecution. When the articles are in and the board of managers are ready, the impeached is served with notice that he can appear before the bar of the senate and defend himself against these charges. If he does not appear, the case is proceeded with ex parte. If he does appear (he may appear if he desires it by attorney) the case is then put upon trial. The senate sits in its capacity as a jury, and if there arise any points upon which the senate shall disagree, these points shall be discussed and adjusted in private session of the senate alone, just as a common law jury would discuss any case before it in the jury room. This court of impeachment has the right to send for witnesses and papers, and the investigation is conducted pretty much as it would be before the courts of the country. At the close of the testimony argument is made by the managers on the one side, and the defendant's counsel on the other. The senate then goes into session and takes its vote. This vote, as well as all other votes that are taken during the impeachment trial, must be upon the call of the yeas and nays. It requires a two-thirds vote to convict in the case of officers of the United States and in case of a state officer. This is a provision that is inserted in the constitution of the United States. This applies to two-thirds of the senators present. There is no limit to the time consumed in an impeachment case.

The penalty of being found guilty of the articles of impeachment is that the person impeached shall be removed from office, and shall be disqualified from holding any other office, of profit or trust in the state. This penalty does not, however, make the case against the person impeached res adjudicata. He can be presented before the courts of the country on the charge on which he has been tried for impeachment.

This is the course of procedure set out and prescribed for the bringing and trial of impeachment cases. It will be seen that every step is most carefully guarded, and deliberation is enforced at every turn. It behooves every legislature charged with this supreme duty to move with the extremest caution, and be sure of its ground before it takes any position. The action of impeachment is one of the most important and essential that can be brought in any court or before any tribunal, and it always deals with persons so high in position or character that its verdict must affect the public system for good or for evil.

What will the smaller organs do now that the New York Times admits that the southern democracy is not a standing menace to the integrity of our glorious republican institutions? There must be some warm issue, and if the boys can't whoop up things by pointing directly at the hole in the ground where a new rebellion is about to show the end of its proboscis, it is to be feared they will be run over by the democratic vans. But this is a mere waste of time. We can talk about these things more at leisure hereafter. The small boys in front will please stand aside and let the procession move.

It appears to be the intention of the legislature to make a severe effort to tame the wild lands.

Mosby's democratic training has led him into the blunder of reporting certain peculations in the consulate at Hong Kong. Mr. Evarts is very mad.

It is a wonder that a native sentiment of loyalty doesn't induce some of the organs to propose a change in the name of the Old South church in Boston. Isn't the present name a sort of standing insult to the bereaved sutlers who suffered in the union cause?

If Rainey, colored, of South Carolina, is in favor of emigration, why doesn't he put a cold chicken and some crackers in his knapsack and emigrate? He would thus confer a substantial blessing on both races.

For the information of a northern correspondent we will say that the dogs used to trace criminals in and around Atlanta are not bloodhounds. They are merely the common fox hounds trained to follow the scent of human foxes. Our reporters commonly allude to them as bloodhounds, but some allowance must be made for the romantic tendencies of young men and the requirements of rhetoric. The prosy truth is, we have no bloodhounds amongst us.

When the esteemed New York Tribune stood upon the top of its tall tower the other day and shrieked "down with states rights," did it mean that they should be swallowed by the republican party?

New York will soon have an opportunity of petting Weston's legs. The prospect makes Chastine Cox jealous.

The crowned heads of the effete monarchies of Europe have no terrors for the Rev. Mr. Talmage. He just preaches right along at so much a night, and when he gets through he doesn't even stop to see the gas turned off.

If isolation is of any account, Texas will never have any more sickness. She has got her quarantine gun loaded to the muzzle, and it is liable to go off at any moment. We observe that Colonel Burbank, of the New Orleans Picayune, is not visiting the summer resorts in Texas this season.

Even an average actor would refuse an engagement as astronomer if he thought he could get to be a star.

A soft answer turneth away wrath, but it fails to appease the inquisitiveness of the pie-vender.

Colonel Donn Piatt has discovered that there is a good deal of variety in politics. First he was mauled by McGarrahan, and now he is making fiat speeches in Ohio in the interest of the republicans. Perhaps Colonel Piatt has never heard of Sir Thomas Browne, a sturdy old democrat who lived in England many years ago, but Sir Thomas is the man who remarked that "variety often precedes calamity."

Gorham's engagement as a California democrat is only for the present season.

The esteemed Cleveland Herald is inclined to wander away from the subject. We were speaking of the possibility of putting up Colonel Donn Piatt in place of Mr. Foster. Whatever happens, the feelings of Mr. Foster should be spared. Indeed, Foster himself could be spared, but the republican exodus from Ohio has not yet begun.

IN GENERAL.

—Commissioner Le Duc says fewer tornadoes should be planted to the hill.—Chicago Times.

—Disraeli has written his own biography, to which he is in the habit of adding almost daily.

—Kentucky river Mills, at Frankfort, turn out 1,000 pounds of carpet-yarn per day.

—Some one sees in the popularity of soda water drinking an evidence of the fizzical culture of the people.

—A critic abusing a burlesque actress said her body ought to be arrested for having no visible means of support.

—Olive Logan says Miss Neilson doesn't care a snap for women; and really, we shouldn't if we were in her place.

—A man who spent $87,000 at Long Branch last year, is this season selling papers there.

—It is the silly season in the newspaper world. Hence an occasional nomination of Hayes for a second term.

—A Maine lady has a babe thirteen months old that weighs seventy-five pounds. "This is my boom," she says proudly.

—Uncle Sam has two hundred women teeth pullers. There are about twenty millions or so of hair pullers.

—Tight pantaloons are coming into fashion again, and Dr. Mary Walker is indignant. "They are such a give away," says she.

—Sarah Bernhardt's ambition is to do everything that Rachel did. She seems to have slipped up, however, on the children question.

—Manton Marble used to say that it was as easy to love a rich widow as a poor schoolgirl, and when he got ready to love he loved a widow and $150,000.

—When freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her banner to the breeze,
We'll bet ten cents she didn't wear
Her clothes pulled back against her knees.

—A man in Iowa has been arrested for marrying fifteen times. He ought to be sent east to reduce the number of unmarried women in Massachusetts.

—Grace Greenwood says New England produces the best girls and women in the world. Yes; and New England gives them the lowest wages and fewest husbands.

—The Louisville (Ky.,) Commercial a republican organ, regrets that some of the republicans of that state are going over to the greenbackers.

—The daily Ohio man missed his appointment Saturday. Perhaps civil service reform had something to do with it.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

—A man in Memphis took a dose of arsenic to cure intemperance. It cured him—unless they keep sour mash in the sweet by and by.

—The convention of the national cotton exchange will be held in New York on the 13th of August, instead of in St. Louis. Apprehension of quarantine obstruction is the reason for the change.

—Perhaps when they introduced John Sherman to Maine people as the man to whom is due resumption, they didn't do him so much of a favor after all.

—In seeking to invent a troche to take away the odor of onions, a Québec druggist invented something which removed his breath altogether. The man who gets ahead of an onion has got to peel his coat.

—Gen. Harry White, the gory hero of the Kiskiminetas, has found a man in Pittsburgh who wants Hayes for another term, and the general rushed at once to the white house with a photograph of the specimen.

—Two hundred women of Boston have formally signified their intention to take advantage of the new law which confers upon them the right of suffrage in school matters.

—It is said that an Italian queen bee got loose in a mail sack at Keokuk, and was sent to a distinguished naturalist of that city for examination. He classified it thus: "Italian queen bedamnedifitaintahossfly."—Hawkeye.

—The ex-khedive of Egypt is traveling with four wives, two sons and two hundred and twenty-five attendants and would be admitted gladly to Manhattan beach, for he has stolen enough money in Egypt to pay his way like a lord.

—The American actress who is loose in her morals—and there are altogether too many of her—is scarcely welcome in good society, but, perhaps, as Mlle. Bernhardt's sins were committed in French, the American public, being ignorant of the language, is not compelled to notice them.—Brooklyn Eagle.

—A little religion is a dangerous thing. That was well illustrated in the case of the fire-eating Virginian, who, while returning from a camp-meeting, held out his hand to an old enemy and exclaimed: "Give me your hand, Sanders; I've got religion, and I feel mean enough to shake hands with a dog."

—Fond parent (to his son): "Yes, San Francisco is the place to get on in. Look at James; he started without a penny, and has lately failed for $100,000! Of course, that's an extreme case. I don't expect you to do so well as that. Still, with honesty and industry, I see no reason why you should not, in a few years, fail for $50,000."—San Francisco Golden Era.

—Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, of "Farmer Glenn," the candidate for governor of California of the new constitutional party, cultivates 45,000 acres of land and has 10,000 acres of wood. He owes $600,000 on it, but will clear half of that this year. He is a Virginian by birth, a Missourian by education and formerly a horse dealer by occupation. He is also the democratic candidate and is opposed to the railroads.

—They were walking along the village street, and they were newly wedded husband and wife. The air was insufferably hot, when he, looking at the signs, "ice-cold soda" and "lemon ice cream," said: "Ice is very bad for the teeth; it ruins the enamel." Then she took out her new set, and, putting them gently behind the tying-post said: "Sweetly, we will take all the precautions and save all the enamel."

—A Detroit tailor was the other day measuring a lathy-legged young man from the clover districts for a pair of pantaloons, and getting down on the chap's feet the tailor inquired: "Will you have spring-bottoms?" "Wall," replied the stranger, after a moment of anxious thought, "its purty late in the year for spring-bottoms, and as I allers like to be a leetle ahead of the season, I guess you may put on fall bottoms and clinch 'em extra for winter!"—Detroit Free Press.

—As in Maine, so in Massachusetts, there is a ring of snobbish republican leaders who rule the state with a rod of iron and who combine to strike down every man who is bold enough to think for himself. If Butler can succeed in overwhelming this political oligarchy he will have accomplished a good work, and will deserve the encouragement and assistance of all who really believe in good government, a government by the people and for the people's benefit.—New Haven (Conn.) Register.

Matters Pertinent and Suggestive.

LaGrange Reporter.

If the governor doesn't stop making Sunday-school speeches, some of the conductors of the "independent" press are going to tear their shirts.

Gainesville Eagle.

Is the legislature of Georgia elected as representatives of the people to enact necessary legislation, or is it a political convention to nominate candidates for election to office next year?

LaGrange Reporter.

On the contrary, instead of being reformatory, the present treatment of the convicts seems to be hardening to their moral sensibilities, and they leave confinement worse than when they entered. We do not know this to be the case; but all the evidence we can get indicates its truth. For the sake of humanity, decency and morality, we hope that the legislature will find out the true state of the case, and make whatever changes are necessary, even to the abolition of the system.

Macon Telegraph.

Rather than make a mistake, better far continue to operate the Macon and Brunswick road under its present excellent management, and wait for better times before throwing it upon the market. Since writing the above, we have the deliberate opinion of one of Macon's most accurate financiers that if the state will hold on to this magnificent property, in three years it will command in the market over two millions of dollars. If this be true, well may our legislators pause ere they rashly conclude either its lease or sale at this juncture.

Columbus Enquirer Sun.

We publish the proposed railroad bill which the committee are said to have agreed on, and will be presented to the legislature. It looks to us as providing fat places for favored individuals who will do more harm than good. We hear the salaries will be large, and hence there will be squabbles for the positions. They will be constant intermeddlers, or be purchased by the railroad companies. Except in providing good livings for three men we cannot see the benefit which is to result from the measure. The legislature had better drop the subject since it cannot be bettered.

Eastman Times.

We call attention to an editorial clipped from The Atlanta Constitution of the 27th, wherein are set forth the charges made against Governor Colquitt by his enemies, together with a brief review of the acts of his administration. We think it a disgrace to the state of Georgia that she holds within her borders a class of men utterly unscrupulous, selfish and unpatriotic, and who are always on the qui vive for a revolt against virtue, integrity and ability, and whose aim is the overthrow of the present administration.

Albany News.

Now let the investigation go on, and let condemnation be showered down when guilt is established. Meantime we see no justice in a tirade of abuse against Governor Colquitt's administration. The comptroller-general is elected by the legislature, and the control which the governor has over him is limited. He is neither responsible for his occupancy of the office, nor for his official acts; yet it is too evident that the democratic party, which is responsible for the acts of all their officers, is to suffer under the fiery darts of those who watch for such opportunities. Let the people be on their guard, denounce the wrong, defend and protect the innocent.

LaGrange Reporter.

The question of relieving Messrs Nutting and Grant from the bond which they made for John Jones, former state treasurer, is one which properly belongs to the judiciary and not to the legislature. These gentlemen claim that their bond was only a temporary one, and that in consequence they should not be held responsible for the short comings of the treasurer after the time expired for which the bond was made. We maintain that this involves legal questions which can be fully settled only by the courts, and that therefore the legislature can properly take no action on it. Legislative action on it would be the interference of one branch of the government with the other. If Messrs. Grant and Nutting are not legally liable on the bond, they should be relieved. If they are legally liable, they should be held so. The legislature is much more apt to come to a wrong decision in the matter, than the supreme court. Messrs. Grant and Nutting can get justicee before that court. But perhaps that is what they do not want; and hence their appeal to the legislature.

Darien Timber Gazette.

We are glad to see that the assaults upon Governor Colquitt are assuming a more moderate form. He is recently, not charged in so many words, as being found wherever he can get a chance to harangue a negro Sunday school, but only in more delicate language, with not giving the same degree of attention to the temporal as to the spiritual wants of the people of Georgia. This is really a great improvement, and we congratulate his critics upon the truly elegant and conservative style in which the objection is now being put. We have been laboring under the impression for a considerable period that this is a Christian country. We still have hopes that we are not mistaken, but if this sort of thing is to go on, we shall be inevitably forced to the conclusion that we have been mistaken, and that it will require not only Governor Colquitt, but a good many more like him to make it worthy of that exalted name. We were not aware, until these recent lights have been thrown upon the subject, that too much attention could be bestowed upon religion either personal, or upon its diffusion amongst others. Although a little troubled by these objections to the governor, we are still disposed to cling to the teachings of our youth, that the more a man discharges his duty to his God, the more fully he will acquit himself towards his fellow men in all the relations of life.

What Republicanism Means.

Lemars (Iowa) Sentinel.

Complete the revolution of '60-'65 by—

First—Formally changing the name of this republic to America.

Second—Abrogating so much of the constitution of what was the United States as conflicts with national soldiery. For example, such clauses as recognize the individual departments as states; that give to each state two senators irrespective of population; that give to each state one and only one vote, in case a presidential election is thrown into the house; that permit each state to adopt a constitution of its own; that recognizes state courts; that inhibit the national executive and his cabinet from reviewing so-called state legislation.

Third—By abrogating all state constitutions, and granting to the provinces of departments thus created charters, under which the citizens of each department might transact their business.

Fourth—By withholding charters from those rebellious states that forcibly resisted the revolution of '60-'65.

Fifth—By inaugurating Grant into the American presidency March 4, 1881, and keeping him in the presidential chair till the nation was consolidated.

This would complete the revolution, and the stalwarts will never rest until they have accomplished their glorious work.

If this is a nation, there are no states.

If there are states, then there is no nation.

The two cannot co-exist.

But this is a nation; therefore the states have ceased to exist.

Whatever recognition the former states receive from the nation is a national menace.

Therefore, states, as such, must disappear from the nation and the national legislature.

The national senate must either be abolished or transformed.

The senate is infinitely more dangerous to our national existence than the mere name United States.

The senate is a tangible concern, and even formidable recognition of states and of state-sovereignty.

So long as it exists in its present form it is a threat against national sovereignty.

The great work of centralization, or nationalization, which is the same thing, imperatively demands the instant suppression of the senate as a representative of equal rights.

If we are to be a nation we must dare to be logical—and stalwarts are logical.

With Grant in the white house we would show the rebel brigadiers what it is to be a nation.

After abolishing or so changing the senate that it did not represent states, we should lengthen the presidentiads to ten years, and let congress elect the president.

We would abrogate all the so-called constitutions in all the so-called states, change the names to provinces or departments, and permit them to conduct their affairs under charters granted by the nation.

No charter would be granted to any state that had participated in the rebellion, during the present generation.

All laws passed by the provinces or departments would be subject to veto by the president and his cabinet.

In other words, this great republic would be a nation, with all that that implies.

"A Complete Vindication."

Savannah Morning News.

We invite attention to the article on our first page, which we reprint from The Atlanta Constitution, with our hearty and unreserved indorsement. We take especial pleasure in laying this able, outspoken and manly vindication of our worthy governor before the readers of the Morning News, not because he needs such a defense to sustain him in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens of this portion of the state, but because it so thoroughly exposes the unworthy motives of his insidious and unscrupulous defamers. For months past Governor Colquitt has been the object of covert and ruthless attacks. Base insinuations and dark innuendoes—in a form which it has been impossible for him to meet—have been industriously circulated by those who have not scrupled to peril the unity of the democratic party in the state in their efforts to destroy him. These attacks at length culminated in a charge of "corruption." His only means of defense was to demand an investigation of his official conduct. This investigation, most thorough and searching, resulted in his complete vindication. Still under innumerable pretexts and subterfuges the crusade against him has gone on. Though no one of his enemies appeared as "prosecutor," before the legislature, the debates and action of that body during the past two weeks have shown that the spirit of persecution, though feeble, is still active, and that the sources of its inspiration are not appeased. If the conservative democratic press has forborne to take up the governor's cause, it has been from fear that by doing so it might aid the reckless purpose of those who sought their advantage in the disruption of the party through their war upon him. But matters have reached a point at which the true animus of this crusade can no longer be disguised. The article from The Constitution, while it is a complete vindication of Governor Colquitt, will open the eyes of all true democrats to the unpatriotic and unworthy motives of his enemies.

Peculiar Characteristics.

Washington Post.

"If Mr. Tilden were not a very rich man he would not stand the slightest chance of a nomination," ponderously observes the Baltimore American. Well, supposing John Sherman was not a very corrupt man; that General Grant was not a very dangerous man; that Mizzer Chandler was not a very inebriated man; that Mr. Conkling was not a very venal man, and that Mr. Blaine was not a very unscrupulous man, what possible chance do you suppose they would have for the presidential nomination of the revolutionary radical party? You see each of these politicians is possessed of characteristics more or less peculiar. And the only thing we see worthy of comment in the matter is that while Mr. Tilden's wealth is a most creditable tribute to his talents, the qualifications with which nature and a public career have endowed his radical associates, are precisely the reverse.

The Republican Campaign Fund.

Washington Post.

The balance of the radical fund raised to subsidize the Okolona States and National View has been devoted to the conversion of a small greenback organ in Maine to the republican faith. If the radicals continue this policy, they will soon find that they have a large contract on hand. New papers will spring up all over the country for the profit of being bought up by Hubbell & Co.

Ah, Indeed! And Why?

Republican Exchange.

The Atlanta Constitution has seized upon the Lemars, Plymouth county, Iowa, Sentinel, and is trying to use it as a sort of counter-irritant to the Okolona States. The idea is a subtle one, but will disappoint its originator because the States comes a great deal nearer representing southern democratic sentiments than the Sentinel represents northern republican sentiments.

Wipe Their Weeping Eyes.

New York Star.

Rosengarten & Sons, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of quinine, regard the repeal of the tariff on that drug as the destruction of one of our great industries. But that firm has made money enough out of the monopoly it enjoyed to buy all the pocket handkerchiefs necessary to dry its weeping eyes.

Slinging Latin at Us.

Murray County Gazette.

The Daily Constitution is in the "zenith of its glory," and for the high-toned journalistic prudence and talent, with a corps posted, intelligent and ready writers, and withal being an old established journal at the very fountain head of state news, Atlanta, it certainly is, as it should be, a sine qua non to every reader in the south.

It Was Mrs. Jenks.

New York Star.

What does Mr. Sherman say to the charge of the Elmira Free Press that he advocated the Ohio personal liberty bill, passed for the purpose of annulling a law of congress? That was the most ultra assertion of the doctrine of state rights that has been made since Massachusetts threatened to secede from the union.

A Republican Pioneer.

Detroit Free Press.

Out in Lemars, Iowa, they have a "stalwart" republican newspaper which clamors for the abolition of state lines, and the abandonment of the name United States, because, it says the country is a consolidated nation, and the term states misleads. The Lemars paper is a republican pioneer.

Class D.

Baltimore Gazette.

The New York Sun yesterday put Mr. Evarts forward as a republican candidate for president. The great men are being rapidly exhausted. The Sun will soon strike class D, and then we shall hear something about George, the Count Joannes.

The Manners of the Grants.

Boston Post.

Orvil Grant is back in society again and whistles softly to himself during the lulls in conversation. He will help the public to keep in mind the manners of the Grant family.

A Want Long Felt.

New Haven Register.

Several base ball clubs are troubled by the intemperate habits of their "incurve twisters." What seems to be needed is a pitcher that will hold water.

The Opinion of an Expert.

Col. J. Ambroise Cockerill in Baltimore Gazette.

No chorusless song can become popular in this country. We speak advisedly. We know the value of a kindly chorus.

Needs Quarantining.

St. Louis Republican.

If there is anything that needs quarantining against more than the yellow fever it is the average grand jury.

A Cipher Dispatch.

Chicago Times.

Is there no one to renominate Bristow? Not one?

AMUSEMENTS.

LOW RATES TO ATHENS!

COMMENCING AUGUST 1st, AND CONTINUING to and including the 6th,

The Georgia Railroad

WILL SELL

Excursion Tickets, Good for 10 Days

FROM DATE OF ISSUE,

Atlanta to Athens and Return

FOR $5.30.

E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent.
504 july26 dtil aug5

Special Trains for Commencement

—AT—

State University, Athens, Ga.

THE FOLLOWING CONNECTIONS WILL BE made between Atlanta and Athens via Air-Line and Northeastern Railroads during Commencement Week. On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1879, trains as follows:

Leave Atlanta at	4:00 a. m. and	3:30 p. m	
Arrive at Athens	9:00 "	"	10:00 "
Leave Athens	5:00 "	"	4:05 "
Arrive at Atlanta	11:30 "	"	10:30 "

On Thursday and Friday, August 7th and 8th:

Leave Athens at	6:45 a. m. and	4:05 p. m	
Arrive in Atlanta	11:30 "	"	10:30 "
Leave Atlanta	4:00 "	"	3:30 "
Arrive at Athens	11:00 "	"	10:00 "

On all other days the regular schedule will be run as usual.

Round Trip Tickets for One Fare. Good for Ten Days.

Remember this Route is Thirty Miles Shorter and Two Hours and a Half Quicker than any other Route.

Secure your Tickets via the Air-Line and get a comfortable passage.

J. M. EDWARDS,
Superintendent N. E. R. R.
W. J. HOUSTON, G. P. A., A. L. R. R.
512 july27 d10t

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., July 30th, 1879.

SPECIAL SCHEDULE

—FOR—

ATHENS COMMENCEMENT.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, AUGUST 2d, and continuing until August 6th, inclusive, the following schedule will be operated:

Leave Atlanta	7:45 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Union Point	12:55 p. m.	1:20 a. m.
Arrive Athens	3:35 p. m.	3:30 a. m.

S. K. JOHNSON,
Superintendent.
E. R. DORSEY,
General Passenger Agent.
588 aug1 d6t

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.
SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, Atlanta, Ga.
000 aug d12m

ELLIS DAVIS & CO.,
SLATE MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS.

Orders attended to as heretofore by A. M. Goodrich. Offices: Rockmart, Georgia, and 43 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 367.
158 july11 d3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Few More Left!

THE GEORGIA CODE OF 1873

—WITH—

Harris's Supplement to 1878.

PRICES REDUCED!

WITH A VIEW TO CLOSE OUT BALANCE of the edition, we offer it now for SIX DOLLARS. Sent free of expense. Only a limited number on hand. Address

J. W. BURKE & CO.,
Macon.
(0 aug2 d2t

SOUTHERN FEMALE COLLEGE.
LaGrange, Georgia.

WITH A FACULTY OF NINE THOROUGH teachers, fine buildings and a complete outfit for all departments, literary, music and art, offers the highest advantages at the lowest charges. Nearly double the usual time devoted to music and art, hence the wonderful progress here. Last catalogue numbers 83 in music. Board, literary tuition and drawing per annum, $197; same with music, $257. Correspondence invited. Write for Catalogue for full particulars.

I. F. COX, President.
000 aug2 d1m sat tues thur &wkylm

Nashville Academy,

25 South Spruce St.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children.

MISS M. M. O'BRYAN......PRINCIPAL.

Will Reopen Sept. 8, 1879.

A FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED TEACHers in every department. For circulars and further information, address the Principal.
000 aug2 dtf sat tues thur

CUNNINGHAM WAREHOUSE.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 1, 1879.

HAVING PLACED MR. A. S. COHEN IN charge of my Warehouse, I respectfully refer all parties to him for Cheap, Centrally located and easily accessible

STORAGE,

With LOW RATE OF INSURANCE, and confidently assure my patrons and the general public that all business intrusted to his care will meet with prompt and careful attention.

A. T. CUNNINGHAM,
Per R. WAYNE WILSON,
Attorney.
000 aug2 d1w

PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells, fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy & beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

For sale by all Druggists. DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail, Atlanta.
362 jan21y tues thur sat &wkly nx read m

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Perfect Protectoin Against Lightning.

THIS ELEMENT HAS, FOR TIMES PAST, caused destruction and death, nothwithstanding the various preventive means adopted, until recently our scientific minds erred, but at last we are masters of the situation. To Mr. J. C. Chambers, of Newport, Kentucky, the citizens of the United States will ever be under obligation for absolute protection. Messrs. J. Warlick & Sons have been appointed Agents for the State of Georgia, No. 61 and 63 Peachtree street, where all desiring to become Agents can get explanatory circulars in regard to this new method of Protection Against Lightning.

J. [illegible] & CO., [illegible]SONS.
Agents for Atlanta.
578 july27 d3m

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

FOR SALE AND LEASE.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE OR THE United States Court House and Post-office will soon be complete. It stands within forty feet of the BERRON HOUSE, which is one of the best stands in the city and will daily become better for the business that is carried on there now. Mr. Berron, the proprietor, on account of poor health of himself and wife, wishes

TO SELL TO A GOOD TENANT

—ALL THE—

Fixtures and Furniture

that is in the house and LEASE HOUSE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. Everything is nearly new and in good order and has good run of custom. For further particulars inquire at the Berron House, Nos. 10 and 12 Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

PETER BERRON,
Proprietor.
547 july29 d1m

A FLOYD COUNTY FARM AT ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE HOOPER PLACE, 6 MILES FROM ROME, on the Coosa river, 710 acres, 300 in cultivation, and 100 fine river bottom. Well improved and one of the most desirable farms in Floyd county. Sale, first Tuesday in November next. Terms: One-third cash; the balance in one and two years.

A. E. ROSS,
Administrator.
586 aug1 d&w2m aug&oct

MARSHAL'S SALES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1879.—Will be sold before the City Hall door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September, 1879, between the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the City Marshal to satisfy fi. fas. issued by order of the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia:

Levied this fi. fa. on city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing half an acre, more or less, on corner of Forsyth and Brotherton streets, adjoining the property of Pattillo, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of A. & I. G. Haas, to satisfy a fi. fa. for pavement put down in front of said property.

Also, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, containing 75 by 125 feet, more or less, on Hunter and Forsyth streets, for pavement put down in front of said property. Mayor and Council vs. Clarke Howell, Jr., trustee for wife.

Also, on one Novelty Printing Press, as the property of Wm. M. Carter, to satisfy a Tax fi. fa. for Registration Tax for the year 1879. Mayor and Council vs. Wm. M. Carter.

WM. H. HOLCOMBE,
City Marshal.
000 aug2 d1aw4w

SUMMER RESORTS.

Porter Springs.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO REMEMber, during the hot weather, that PORTER SPRINGS is near the top of the Blue Ridge Mountain; that its altitude is about 3,000 feet; that Blankets are needed every night during the summer: that its water always cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Kidneys: that the mineral water is tonic and the mountain air is tonic: that the Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Billiard Tables, Ten-Pin Alley are all FREE; that Porter Springs is the ONLY PLACE in Northeast Georgia employing a fine Brass Band and Orchestra; that the House is kept as well as any in Georgia, and that with all these advantages Board is only thirty dollars per month.

J. R. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Proprietors.
457 july23 d10d

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,
Old Point Comfort, Va.,

SITUATED 100 YARDS FROM FORT MONroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a spring, summer, autumn resort. Send for circular.

HARRISON PHOEBUS,
Proprietor.
ay13 d3m

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS,

(2 miles East Gainesville P. O., Hall county, Ga.)

BOARD REDUCED.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER MONTH; Seven Dollars per week. Children and Servants Fifteen Dollars per month.

505 july26 d4w EDW. W. HOLLAND.

NEW HOLLAND SPRINGS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HEALTH
HALL COUNTY, GEORGIA.,
Two Miles East of Gainesville on the Air-Line R.R.

THIS CELEBRATED HOTEL HAS BEEN renovated and refurnished. Will be ready by Fifteenth May, 1879, for two hundred guests. Tables supplied with best the country affords at rates to suit the times. Amusements—Band of Music, Piano, Ball Room, forty by eighty feet; Ten Pins, two alleys ninety feet; Bathing Pool, forty by sixty feet, Billiards, Swings, Croquet, Promenades in a natural grove, cool breeze, pleasant nights. Carriages, Hacks and Buggies at call. Waters—Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur and Chalybeate, 60°. Cures Skin Eruptions, Syphilis and Chronic Diseases, Dyspepsia, Heart-burn, Dropsy, Typhoid and other Fevers. Restores Health to feeble women and children.

EDW. W. HOLLAND, Proprietor.
a r26 d4m sat tues thur

THE MOST COMFORTABLE RESORT IN THE SOUTH.

Stanton House,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

THIS SPACIOUS HOTEL IS MOST ELEGANTly furnished, has perfect ventilation, commodious grounds, courteous attention and the table is at all times supplied with the best the market affords.

The Scenery—From the Stanton House is simply grand. The cloud capped peak of "Old Lookout" Mountain, towering 2,000 feet above the plain, stands a tireless sentinel, keeping a faithful watch over the inhabitants of Chattanooga. A fine carriage drive takes the tourist to the top, where the Scenery is Grand beyond Description. The traveler can view six different States from the top of "Lookout." To the east, in full view from the verandah of the "Stanton House," lies the Battle-ground of Mission Ridge, with its line of redoubts and fortifications still extant; the National Cemetery lying in the rear; the renowned Battle-field of Chickamauga only seven miles distant.

The Climate of Chattanooga is surpassed by none other—the air is healthful and invigorating. During the hot sultry months the rooms of the Stanton House are always kept cool by a pleasant breeze ever present in the valley.

To allow all the benefits and comforts of "This Palace Hotel," Tickets will be sold by the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, from Atlanta to Chattanooga and Return, including one week's board at the Stanton House, for $12.00; including two week's board at Stanton House, for $18.00; including three week's board at Stanton House, for $21.00; including four week's board at Stanton House, for $24.00, and for a longer time at same rates. Parties of ten or more can obtain very low rate for excursion for a shorter time than one week. By strict personal attention to the wants of guests we endeavor to make all feel at home. Come and see us. For particulars address

GOODNOW & CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.
405 july20 d1m

PIEDMONT HOTEL,
Gainesville, Ga.

THIS ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, SITUATED on a beautiful elevation, three hundred yards from the depot, and surrounded by wide verandas on each floor, from which are the finest views of the city, surrounding country and mountain ranges, with large and well ventilated rooms, in suit or single, especially adapted for comfort and convenience in summer. The water and climate are unsurpassed. The accommodations in all respects first-class. To all who may make this their home during the heated term we promise to make their stay at the Piedmont comfortable and satisfactory.

Rates of Board, per day $2; per week $10, and special rates for more than a week for families.

405 june25 d2m J. S. SCHELL, Manager.

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

ASPHALT PAVING,

For Sidewalks, warehouses, Floors, Basements and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
2feb5 d6m ATLANTA, GA.

A FAMOUS CHARGE.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE DEMAND FROM ALL parts of the country for the now famous CHARGE TO THE JURY, delivered by His Honor, Judge George Hillyer, in the

Hill-Simmons Murder Trial,

I have prepared it in pamphlet form and will send it to any address, post-paid, on receipt of TEN CENTS in money or stamps.

—ALSO,—

Eulogies on Col. Robt. A. Alston,

delivered by his late colleagues in the General Assembly of Georgia, with life-like Portrait of the lamented deceased. Price, 5 cents per copy. Address

SAM. W. SMALL,
Atlanta.
451 july27 dtf

INMAN LINE.

UNITED STATES & ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL
EVERY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

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City of Berlin	5491	City of Montreal	4490
City of Richmond	4607	City of Brussels	3775
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THESE MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS ARE among the strongest, largest and fastest on the Atlantic, and have every modern improvement, including hot and cold water and electric bells in state-rooms, revolving chairs in saloons, bath and smoking rooms, barber shops, etc. For rates of passage and other information apply to JOHN G. DALE, 31 Broadway, N. Y., or to R. D. MANN, Agent, No. 4 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
203 apr12 d1y sat tues thur

H. FRANKLIN,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,

—DEALER IN—

STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
—AND—
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN AS STEWard and Waiter. Must be able to read and write, and come well recommended. Apply at No. 17 McPherson Barracks, Atlanta.
aug2 d1t

WANTED—A NEATLY FURNISHED room, centrally located. Address B. W. Martin, P. O. Box 30.
aug2 d1t

WANTED—50,000 POUNDS BROOM CORN, for which the highest market price will be paid. Stewart & Fain, 69 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
579 july31 d10t

WANTED—TO INFORM MY PATRONS TO leave their calls, during the day or night, at my office, over Captain Keely's store, corner Whitehall and Hunter Sts. Dr. Wm. S. Armstrong.
226 july13 d1m

WANTED—SALESMEN TO TAKE GENERal State Agencies. Salary and expenses paid. References required. Triumph M'f'g Co., 116 Monroe street, Chicago. [435 june28 d26t sat tues thur

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in Savannah, 1¼ acres land on Marietta street, just above the Iron Rolling Mill. Address David R. Dillon, Savannah, Georgia.
5'0 july29 d12t

FOR SALE—BY J. L. MADDOX, BROAD street, a strictly first class harness horse.
557 july29 d6t tues thur sat

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE "JERSEY BILL," DIXIE, THAT TOOK the premium in his class at the last Fair, is now stationed at Mr. Redd's Stable. Parties desiring to breed from him are notified that the cash must be sent by the bearer of the animal. Five dollars for the season. If no service is rendered money will be returned.
582 aug1 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

OLCOTT & CO. SELL TO-DAY AT NINE o'clock, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Show Cases, Scales, Crockery, Lamps, Feathers, Mattresses and Bar Fixtures.
aug2 d1t

OLCOTT & CO. SELL AT 9 O'CLOCK TOday, Flour, Rice, Salt, Syrup, Vinegar, Canned Goods, etc. If you want good prices send us your goods to sell.
aug2 d1t

AUCTION SALES.—ON SATURDAY, 2d instant, 10 o'clock, will sell in front of store, four or five Carpets, large assortment of House Furnishing Goods, Crockery, Glass-ware, Groceries, Furniture, etc. Hall & Morris. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer.
000 aug1 d2t

REMOVAL.

REMOVED—A. R. EVERETT, JEWELER, has permanently located at No. 54½ Whitehall street, (up-stairs) over Muse & Swift.
000 aug2 d1w

BOARDING.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with pleasant rooms and board at 69 Luckie street.
000 aug2 d1t

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN Dalton, Georgia.
Rates, per day, $2.00. Rates, per week, $8.00. Rates, per month, $25.00. Large sample rooms for Commercial Travelers. J. Q. A. LEWIS,
0:0 apr23 dtf Proprietor.

THE RICHMOND HOUSE,
NEAR DEPOT,
GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.
House thoroughly renovated, beds clean, and Table as good as the best. Terms: $2.00 per day; $7.00 per week, and special rates for longer time or for families.
586 july31 dtf W. B. WHITMIRE, Proprietor.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2.00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
000 oct29 dtf Proprietor.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE GEORGIA.
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies.
January 11, 1879—dtf L. C. HOSS, Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY........PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY,
LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Office 49 Peachtree street.
Residence 288 Peachtree street.
381 may18 d3m

LAW CARDS.

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
590 aug1 d3m 54 Whitehall street.

LUCIUS J. GARTRELL. F. G. DU BIGNON
GARTRELL & DuBIGNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office, in Centennial Building, Whitehall street.
323 july29 d1m

W. W. MONTGOMERY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
40 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA.
Practices in Federal and State Courts in Atlanta, Augusta and Savannah; elsewhere by special contract.
Cases argued in Supreme Court for absent Counsel on favorable terms. 247 july13 d6m

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House.
220 apr5,'79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties, the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IS

HENRY'S

Carbolic Salve

This Compound possesses the most remarkable Healing Properties of any known agent employed for the purpose of curing

SORES, WOUNDS, CUTS, BRUISES,

Inflamed and abraded surfaces, and for

ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Its cleansing properties remove all impurities that hinder the formation of healthy flesh, and the work of cure goes on to completion with most WONDERFUL RAPIDITY. Let no family be without a box of it in the house. Physicians extol its virtues; and the thousands who have used it unite in recommending it.

Ask for Henry's Carbolic Salve, and take no other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar5 deithw &wkyeithw al w rosa No

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PATENT MEDICINES.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

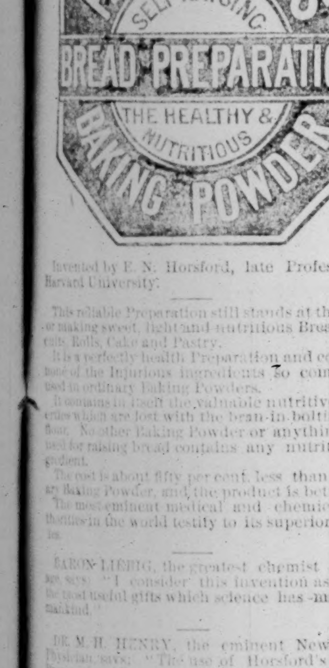
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.



Invented by E. N. Horsford, late Professor in Harvard University.

This reliable Preparation still stands at the head of making sweet, light and nutritious Bread, Biscuits, Rolls, Cake and Pastry.

It is a perfectly Health Preparation and contains none of the injurious ingredients so commonly used in ordinary Baking Powders.

It restores to the flour the valuable nutritive properties which are lost with the bran in bolting fine flour. No other Baking Powder or anything else used for raising bread contains any nutritive ingredient.

The cost is about fifty per cent. less than ordinary Baking Powder, and the product is better.

The most eminent medical and chemical authorities in the world testify to its superior qualities.

BARON LIEBIG, the greatest chemist of the age, says: "I consider this invention as one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind."

DR. M. H. HENRY, the eminent New York Physician, says: "The use of Horsford's Bread Preparation offers admirable means for the introduction of a valuable element into the system with the food of every day life."

PROF. J. C. BOOTH, of Philadelphia, the distinguished chemist, says: "We have no hesitation in recommending your Preparation as a superior substitute for cream-of-tartar in the preparation of bread."

If your grocer has not got it send a three cent stamp to the manufacturers for a sample, or 35 cents in stamps for a regular package, post paid.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS,
Providence, R. I.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

[illegible]

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1879—111th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

167 julyS d&w4w

DYSPEPSIN,

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.

431 june26 dem

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—About 75 religious newspapers are taken at the Hampton post office.

—The Darien Gazette learns that the rice crop is in a good condition.

—Two hundred scholars will attend the Columbus female college next session.

—George Harper, near Villanow, is 105 years old.

—Albany News: Ripe peaches, grapes, etc., in abundance, cotton growing rapidly, corn surprising everybody.

—Summerville Gazette: The reports of the crops from all parts of the county are cheering after all.

—Every cabin at the White sulphur springs, Meriwether county, has been engaged for the summer.

—There is a family in LaGrange with six girls in it, and all under thirteen years of age.

—Ishmaelite: The farmers throughout the county look as if they had been attending camp-meeting. The recent rains fixed them up.

—Troup county has bought the bridge across the Chattahoochee river six miles from LaGrange. It is now free for everybody.

—Summerville Gazette: Miss Blanks, of the lower part of the county, is a successful chicken raiser. She sold in one lot last week 61 frying size, and then had a large quantity left.

—There are about 100 guests at Hall county white sulphur springs.

—Wilkinson county has shipped as much fruit this season as last, notwithstanding the ill effects of the late spring freezes.

—Some farmer in Sumter county has been raising a watermelon which weighed 47¾ pounds. It is pronounced to be the boss melon of that section.

—Savannah News: Savannah has furnished superintendents for the public schools of Atlanta, Macon and Columbus. This is the result of having an advanced school system.

—State Line Free Press: Mr. George Huguley has a cow that, by actual measurement, gives five and a half gallons of milk per day. The udder is as big as a good-sized water pail.

—Irwinton Southerner and Appeal: With all theory of poor crops, we are inclined to believe that there will be equally as much, if not more, corn made in Wilkinson this year than last.

—Summerville Gazette: Notwithstanding the drouth, Mr. Bullard, living near Sunny Dale, says he will raise on four or five acres of land, one thousand pounds of cotton per acre.

—LaGrange Reporter: Mr. W. T. Godwin has a contract to work on the North and South road. He already has 35 hands at work, and will get twenty-five more. The road will hardly pass Chipley this winter.

—Cartersville Express: Georgia thrift is evidenced by the prosperity of her weekly press. There are almost as many good country weeklies in Georgia, we verily believe, as in any other two of the southern states.

—Irwinton Southerner and Appeal: A well-informed young farmer gives it as his opinion that the cotton already matured in some sections of the county is greater than was the entire crop of the same sections last year.

—Savannah News: During the month of July Coroner Sheftall held twenty-five inquests, and refused to hold inquests in twenty-one cases. Of this number the majority were sudden deaths, accidental drownings and from the excessive heat.

—Gainesville Eagle: Mr. John Gould, who lives about two miles from the city, was driving his two horses on Tuesday morning when the thunder storm came up. He left them and went into the house out of the rain. The lightning killed one horse, and the other escaped injury.

—The tax digest of Harris county for the present year shows 1,110 white polls and 1,250 colored. There are 9 lawyers, 18 doctors and one dentist. The number of hands employed between the ages of 12 and 65, is 3,138. There are 289,717 acres of land, which cannot be bought for less than $1,011,513. Town property is valued at $27,448. Harris has less town in it than any county of its size in the state.

—Sandersville Herald: Mr. E. D. Jordan who in common with his neighbors had a protracted drouth of several weeks, gives us the gratifying intelligence that the late rains have greatly revived the crops in his section. His corn crop that looked so discouraging has revived greatly, and he thinks that a fair crop may yet be realized; while the cotton prospect is very good.

—Sandersville Herald: Our enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. B. S. Boatright, who is supplying the New York market with delicious peaches raised in his orchard, near this city, received account sales, dated New York, July 23d, 1879, of a recent shipment made to W. B. Sturtevant & Co., for two bushels peaches, netting him $20. A former shipment of the same quantity had netted him twenty-seven dollars and a quarter.

—Albany News: These seven misses, Annie Mayo, Annie Smith, Anna Jones, Mary Price, Josie McClelland, Carrie Hill and Janie Weston, have an organization which has been appropriately and aptly called "Pearl Gatherers." They commenced work last fall, and by their needles and "nickel sociables" have bought their Sunday school a good library and given their church $100. Our people are proud of these miniature women.

—Perry Home Journal: Rev. James Dunwoody preaches almost every Sabbath, at least whenever a neighboring church has no other regular appointment. He is in his ninetieth year and has been preaching for sixty-two years. Although he is very feeble in body, and his eyesight gone, his mental strength was never greater and his spiritual vision seems almost to grasp the glories of eternity.

—Albany News: Captain W. W. Dews returned from his plantation in Baker county last Monday and reported the crops something better down there than we expected. His corn crop while greatly damaged he says will be ample with a little surplus to spare some one not so fortunate as himself. The cotton crop is fair but signs of rust are beginning to appear and may prove a great injury to the crop. He saw an occasional open boll and expects to have a bale of cotton on the Cuthbert market by the 10th of August.

—Albany News: Heavy rains continue to fall. On Tuesday night we had a regular soaker. The farms are pretty well dampened, generally speaking; and some of the planters are exclaiming "enough." The prospect is better now than we had any reason to hope it would be. Cotton on the red lands is splendid. On sandy lands it is threatened with rust. Colonel Lockett's outlook is said to be excellent. It is said that the "Frank Wright place" (Lockett's) has the best cotton crop on it it has produced in twelve years.

—Cuthbert Southern: Hon. R. E. Lester, president of the Georgia senate, has introduced a bill in the senate to prevent cruelty to children. We believe Colonel Lester's bill deserves to become a law, and that the legislature will pass it without a dissenting voice. Such a law is necessary to check ignorant and vicious parents, who, under the influence of liquor or a vitiated temper, not unfrequently inflict terrible punishment upon their little helpless children. This step upon the part of Colonel Lester shows the heart that's in him, and if he does not go to congress or get to be governor in the next deal, he will certainly be rewarded some day. There are thousands of children now that will be voters after awhile, when Colonel L. may count on their support in good earnest. The lad that set up the above article comes square up to the front for Lester. He says that the bill was introduced too late to save his rind, but it will help others.

—Cartersville Express: Saturday evening all Cartersville was aware that the lightning had struck "near by." The writer of this, sitting in his office, was gratified that it was not near his home and loved ones, as it seemed too near himself; but on going home he observed the largest fragment torn from a tree in the rear of Mr. O. D. Anderson's residence, on the opposite side of the street. The piece of timber was hurled through the tree tops in Mr. Anderson's front yard, and struck the main front door and post of the "Foster house." It was a severe jar, bursting the carpet strip, an inner facing of the door, and ringing the bell. Mrs. C., who was sitting by a front window, felt that the lightning had struck the house, and the glimpse she had of the flying timber she believed to be pieces of the injured building. Mr. Anderson's family were in the front of their residence in a room at the opposite angle, and were not severely shocked, and no damage resulted more serious than the breaking of a few window glass near by.

—A good article, at a fair price, is the $50 Five Ton Wagon Scale; platform 14x7. Freight paid, sold on trial. Jones of Binghamton, Binghamton, N. Y.

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

Handsome Cash Returns

By an income free from risk and care. The constant fluctuations of the Stock Market, just now, offer unexampled opportunities for large profits, by investments from $25 to $25,000 in the new Mutual Capitalization System. Mrs. J. C. D., Springfield, Mass., thus placed $200, May 2d, making a net gain of $925.85. Capt. ——, of U. S. N., sent from Coaling Station $150 during April. The capitalization closed May 28, netting him $73.18; others have done even better. New Circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed. All kinds of Stocks and Bonds wanted. Address Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 1, 1879.

There are no changes in the bond and stock market, which remains firm at to-day's quotations.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at................par | Selling............¼ prem.

BONDS—			
Northeast'n RR.	102@104	Atlanta City 7s	99@101
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta City 8s	105@107
Georgia 6s	105@107	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Georgia 7s	109@110	Augusta City 7s	102@104
Ga. 7s goldL. T.	110@112	Sav. City 5s, new	67@ 69
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112	Macon City	62@ 65
So. Car. valid 6s	80@ 82	Columbus City	65@ 70
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	98@100
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		So. West R. R. 7s	100@102
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	100@102
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees: 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta W't'r 7s.	99@101		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	78@ 80	South Wes R. R.	98@100
Central R. R.	65@ 67	Atlanta Str't RR	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	106@108		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Noon.—Stocks strong Money 2½@3. Exchange—long $4.8[illegible]; short 4.85¾ Governments dull. State bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Evening.—Money easy at 2½@3. Exchange heavy at $4.82¼@4.82½. Governments quiet; new fives 102⅝, ex-coupon; four and a half per cents 106⅛; four per cents 102⅛. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed strong.

N. Y. Central	119	Chicago & N.W.	75
Erie	28	Preferred	98¾
Lake Shore	81½	Rock Island	139¼
Illinois Central	89⅞	Western Union	89⅞
Pittsburg	99¼		
Sub-treasury balances:			
Coin	$127,557,553	Currency	$36,846,129

LONDON, August 1—4:00 p.m.—Consols—Money 97 15-16; account 98 1-16; Erie 29¼.

PARIS, August 1—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 95c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 1, 1879.

The tendency of the New York market is still downward, closing barely steady with sales of 105,000 bales.

Liverpool closed dull and steady; sales of 6,000 bales, of which 4,800 were American.

Local futures transactions were somewhat better to-day, the market showing greater changes than on yesterday. There is but little spot cotton now in the city, and the larger portion of this is held by spinners.

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' association says: "Cotton was dull early in the week, but has since recovered. American declined 1-16d, but the demand improved later, and at the close last week's quotations were generally maintained. The demand for sea island is still small and prices are unchanged. Futures were dull throughout the week, and a continued desire to sell in all positions has been shown, causing a decline of a 1-16d for near and 3-32d for distant positions from last Thursday's rates."

The Liverpool cotton market will be closed to-morrow (Saturday) and on Monday.

COTTON FUTURES.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1879.

The following table shows the fluctuations of cotton in New York to-day:

TIME.	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.
10:08	11.43@11.52	11.40@11.45	10.74@10.77	10.49@10.52	10.47@10.50	....	....
10:50	11.50@11.53	11.43@11.45	10.74@10.75	10.52@10.54	10.50@10.52	10.57@10.58	10.66@10.70
11:30	11.44@11.46	11.41@11.43	10.73@10.75	10.51@10.53	10.50@10.52	....	....
12:50	11.42@11.44	11.37@11.38	10.68@10.70	10.47@10.49	10.47@10.48	10.52@10.53	10.60@10.62
1:40	11.40@11.41	11.33@11.35	10.65@10.67	10.45@10.47	10.44@10.46	....	....
2:35	11.37@11.38	11.34@11.35	10.66@10.67	10.47@10.49	10.46@10.49	10.52@10.55	10.61@10.65
3:17	11.39@11.40	11.34@11.35	10.65@10.66	10.46@10.47	10.45@10.46	10.49@10.50	10.59@10.61

Closed barely steady; sales 105,000 bales.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, August 1—noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 9-16; middling Orleans 6⅝; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 3,400; American 3,300; futures 1-32 cheaper; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 7-16@6 13-32; September and October delivery 6⅜; October and November delivery 6 9-32; November and December delivery 6¼.

Weekly—Sales 45,000 bales; American 37,000; speculation 2,000; export 4,000; actual export 3,000; import 34,000; American 8,000; stock 528,000; American 387,000; afloat 195,000; American 30,000.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6½; middling Orleans 6 9-16; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 7-16; September and October delivery 6 15-32; futures now steadier.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.—3:30 p. m.—Sales of American 4,800 bales. The Manchester market is quiet and steady.

NEW YORK, August 1—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 11¼; middling Orleans 11⅝; sales 753 bales; net receipts 6; gross 35.

Weekly—Net receipts 6 bales; gross 4,803; exports to Great Britain 2,544; to continent 900; sales 7,516; stock 93,850.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The following is the comparative statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all United States ports	2,758
Same time last year	3,377
Showing a decrease	619
Total receipts to date	4,424,539
Same time last year	4,221,494
Showing an increase	203,045
Exports for the week	6,266
Same week last year	6,191
Showing an increase	75
Total exports to date	3,410,952
Same time last year	3,296,680
Showing an increase	114,272
Stock at all United States ports	126,140
Same time last year	82,908
Showing an increase	43,232
Stock at interior towns, Memphis not rec'd	4,206
Same time last year	5,660
Showing a decrease	1,454
Stock at Liverpool	528,000
Same time last year	617,000
Showing a decrease	89,000
American cotton afloat for Great Britain	30,000
Same time last year	42,000
Showing a decrease	12,000

GALVESTON, August 1.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 200 bales; gross —; sales 15; stock 1,894.

Weekly—Net receipts 541; gross —; sales 259; exports to Great Britain 1,135; coastwise 164.

NORFOLK, August 1—Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅛; net receipts 32 bales; gross —; stock 168.

Weekly—Net receipts 185; gross —; exports coastwise 171; sales none.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 11⅞; low middlings 11 7-16; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross —; sales —; stock 1,797.

Weekly—Net receipts 25; gross 65; sales 40; to spinners —; exports to Great Britain 87; coastwise 69.

BOSTON, August 1.—Cotton dull; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 243 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 5,255.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,242; gross 3,223; sales —; exports to Great Britain 317.

WILMINGTON, August 1.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 5 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 152.

Weekly—Net receipts 13; gross —; sales 29; exports coastwise 63.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11⅛; net receipts none; gross —; sales 275 bales; to spinners 249; stock 7,338.

Weekly—Net receipts 12; gross 143; sales 1,477; to spinners 1,446.

SAVANNAH, August 1.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 51 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 1,687.

Weekly—Net receipts 280; gross —; sales 192; exports coastwise 354.

NEW ORLEANS August 1.—Cotton easier; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 21 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 6,657.

Weekly—Net receipts 250; gross —; sales 1,527; exports to Great Britain 1,283; coastwise 968.

MOBILE, August 1.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 8 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 1,924.

Weekly—Net receipts 72; gross —; sales 450; exports coastwise 548.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, August 1.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 4 bales; shipments 1,339; sales 2; stock 820.

Weekly—Net receipts 91; shipments 1,339; sales 286; to spinners —.

CHARLESTON, August 1.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 10 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 68.

MONTGOMERY, August 1—Cotton nominal; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts of the week 25 bales; shipments 33; sales 169; stock of 1879, 1,087; 1878, 876.

COLUMBUS, August 1.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 11; net receipts of the week 3 bales; shipments 3; stock 1879 286, 1878 475.

MACON, August 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts of the week 6 bales; gross 35; sales 65; stock of 1879, 835; 1878, 430.

NASHVILLE, August 1.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts of the week none; shipments 11 bale; sales 14; to spinners —; stock of 1879, 996; 1878, 656.

SELMA, August 1.—Cotton steady; middlings 11⅛; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10⅛; receipts of the week 22 bales; shipments 23; stock of 1879, 1,828; 1878, 481.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 1, 1879.

CHICAGO FUTURES.

CHICAGO, August 1, 1879.

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, clear rib sides, mess pork and lard.

TIME	WHEAT. AUG.	WHEAT. SEPT.	C. R. SIDES. AUG.	C. R. SIDES. SEPT.	MESS PORK. SEPT.	MESS PORK. OCT.	LARD. SEPT.	LARD. OCT.
9:34	88	88	4 02½	4 10	$8 20		5 62½	
10:15	88⅝	88	4 07½	4 10	8 25	$8 30	5 62½	5 70
10:33	88⅝	87⅞	4 07½	4 12½	8 25	8 32½	5 65	5 70
11:10	88¼	87⅞	4 07½	4 12½	8 27½	8 32½	5 65	5 70
11:41	88¼	87¾	4 07½	4 12½	8 22½	8 27	5 62½	5 67½
12:08	88½	88	4 07½	4 12½	8 20	8 27	5 62½	5 67½
12:38	88¼	87⅞	4 07½	4 12½	8 22½	8 30	5 62½	5 67½
1:10	88	87½	4 00	4 15	8 27½	8 27½	5 62½	5 72½
2:33	88¼	87⅞	4 07½	4 12½	8 30	8 30	5 65	5 67½

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Flour—The west is steady. The local market is moderately active, though sales are slowly improving. We quote as below: superfine $4.00; extra $4.75; family $5.50; extra family $6.00; fancy $6.25@$6.50. Wheat—In Chicago the day has been comparatively quiet, and but little or no excitement prevailing. The settlement of July contracts were made much to the satisfaction of all parties, and upon the whole the general state of affairs was conducted in an easy and quiet manner. Spot transactions in Chicago to-day were moderate and as follows: Receipts 76,950 bushels; shipments 131,191 bushels. The market continues to decline, and it closed for September and October at same figures—viz: 87⅝. Local transactions in futures were very fair. There are no spots now offering here, and the prices quoted below are millers' buying prices: Tennessee choice white $1.10; Georgia choice white $1.00@$1.02½; medium white 95c: Georgia choice red $1.00; medium red 92½@95c; common 85. Corn—Chicago reports the market still declining, and the losses amount to about ¾c per bushel. This, however, has no effect on our home market, which continues firm at quoted prices. Chicago reports receipts 308,767 bushels; shipments 243,755 bushels. These figures show much activity in the market, which will in all probability continue until harvest time in the southern states, which will have the effect to temporarily cut off the demand. The following prices rule here to-day: white 70c; mixed 66c; market firm. Oats—Western markets reported weak. Local market firm, there being a good demand here for oats at 45c. Meal—There is a very good stock of meal now to be found here. The market is steady at 67@70c.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Flour steady and quiet; Howard Street and western superfine $3.00@$3.50; extra $4.00@$4.75; family $5.00@$5.75; City Mills superfine $3.25@$3.50; extra $4.25@$4.75; Rio brands $6.00@$6.25; Patapsco family $6.75. Wheat, southern lower and dull; western lower and weak; southern red $1.05@$1.08; amber $1.09@1.11; No. 1 Maryland $1.11½; No. 2 western winter red spot and August $1.09¼@$1.09½; September $1.10@$1.10½; October $1.10¾@$1.10¾. Corn, southern steady with light receipts; western firmer and quiet; southern white 52; yellow 50. Oats lower and fairly active; southern 37@40; western white 36@38; western mixed 35@37; Pennsylvania 36@38. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland $13.00@$15.00.

NEW YORK, August 1—Flour in buyers' favor with a very limited export and home trade demand; southern flour quiet; common to fair extra $5.00@$5.65; good to choice extra $5.75@$7.00. Wheat ½@1½c lower with an active business, largely in No. 2 red and No. 2 amber; ungraded winter red 95@$1.10; No. 3 do. $1.06¼@$1.06½; No. 2 do. $1.09@$1.10¼. Corn opened ½c lower and closed firm with the decline recovered; ungraded 43@45. Oats less active and about ½c lower; No. 3 33½@34; do. white 36½; No. 2 35½@36; do. white 38½. Hay in moderate request; shipping 45@50. Hops very firm and in good demand; yearlings 4@7; eastern and western 8@11; new New York 7@17.

CHICAGO, August 1—Wheat unsettled and irregular but generally higher; No. 1 Chicago spring 96@97 cash; No. 2 do. 88 cash; No. 3 do. 77; rejected 65. Corn steady and in fair demand but somewhat easier; high mixed No. 2 34½@34¾ cash and August; 34⅝ September; 35⅛ October; rejected 33. Oats dull, weak and lower; old No. 2 25 cash; new 23⅞ cash and August; 23⅞ September. At the close corn was dull and easier. Oats firm but quietly higher.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Flour, double extra fall $3.85@$4.15; treble extra fall $4.45@$4.70; family $4.70@$4.80; choice to fancy $4.85@$5.50. Wheat largely declined for cash; No. 2 red fall 95@95⅛ cash; 95⅛@95¾ August: 94⅞@95⅜ September; No. 3 do. 92@92⅞. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed 33 cash; 32⅞@33 August; 33⅜@34 September. Oats lower; No. 2 22¾@23 cash; 22⅞@23⅛ August; 23⅝ October.

LOUISVILLE, August 1—Flour dull; extra $3.00; do. family $4.00@$4.50; A No. 1 $5.00@$5.50; fancy $5.25@$6.00. Wheat steady; red and amber 93@96. Corn quiet; white 44½; mixed 40. Oats quiet and steady; old white 35; mixed 33.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Flour quiet; family $4.60@$5.75. Wheat easy at 93@98. Corn dull, weak and lower at 39@40. Oats quiet; new 28@31.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Lime—Market active. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 80c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ℔ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Plastering Hair—There has been an active demand for hair for some months past, and sales have been larger than ever before. We quote Georgia 20@25 ℔ bu.; western 25@30; laths, car-load, $2.50 ℔ M; less quantities $2.75 ℔ M.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Paper—The market is steady at prices quoted; Manilla paper No. 1 8½c ℔ lb; No. 2 7c ℔ lb; No. 3 6½c ℔ lb; wrapping 4½ ℔ lb; straw 2½ ℔ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 6½@6½; for wheat, 7½@8; second-hand 5½, 6, 6½.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Leather—Market quiet, though prices are held firm. Our supply is liberal. We quote: hemlock sole, good, 23@24c; hemlock G. D. 21c; good white oak sole 32@33c; Georgia upper 30@40c; harness leather 28@35c.

ATLANTA, August 1—Wool—The east seems to be quiet. Our home market is firm with demand for all receipts at prices quoted: washed 25@30c; unwashed 20@25c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Hides—Eastern markets unchanged. Local market steady. We quote buyers' prices: Dry flint 10½@11; dry salt 9½@10; wet salted 6¼@6¾.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Hay—There is a fair demand for hay at prices below: $1.10 for choice Timothy; $1.00@$1.05 for mixed.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Bagging—Is offered here at reported quotations; 1¾lbs 11c; 2lbs 11½c.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Wheat Bran—The market is steady; 90c per 100 is quoted to-day.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Salt—We quote $1.40 for Virginia; $1.00@$1.05 for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Rosin quiet at $1.25@$1.30. Turpentine dull at 25½.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Cotton Ties—Are held at $2.65.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Bulk meats—There is a small advance noticed in the reports from the west, though the market is very steady and rather weak. The receipts of hogs keep up pretty well—12,000 reported to-day. The local market is active and sales continue with no signs of abating soon. We quote clear rib sides at 5½. Bacon—There is also a sharp demand for smoked sides at quotations. Sugar-cured hams are in active request at 11@12c; shoulders are firm and steady at 5c; bright small sides 6½c; plain hams 7@8c. But little breakfast bacon on market, which is held at 8½@9c. Mess Pork—September advanced ten points to-day. October ran steady with but little change, each month closing at same figures, viz: 8.30. Lard—Local market active. Chicago steady and unchanged. We quote: tierces 8¼; refined 8¾@9; kegs, cans, etc., 9@9½.

NEW YORK, August 1—Pork a shade lower and dull; new mess spot quoted at $8.85@$9.00—latter for very choice. Middles dull and weak; long clear quoted at 4⅞; short clear 5⅛; long and short clear 5.02. Lard a shade easier with a moderate inquiry; prime steam, spot 6@5.02½; August 5.92½; September 5.95; October 6.02½.

LOUISVILLE, August 1—Pork quiet at $10.00. Lard quiet; choice leaf in tierces 7¾; do. keg 8¼. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders 3½@3⅝; clear ribs 4.45@4½; clear sides 5. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 4; clear ribs 4⅞; clear sides 5¼. Sugar-cured Hams 9½@11.

BALTIMORE, August 1—Provisions lower for bulk meats and steady at the decline. Mess pork $10.25. Bulk meats loose, shoulders 3½; clear rib sides 4½; packed, shoulders 4¼; clear rib sides 5¼. Bacon, shoulders 4¾; clear rib sides 5¾; hams 11@12. Lard, refined in tierces 7.

CINCINNATI, August 1—Pork quiet and firmly held at $8.75. Lard quiet; current make 5.65. Bulk Meats stronger; shoulders 3.15; short ribs, car lots 4.20; short clear 4.37½. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 3.90; clear ribs 4.85; clear sides 5⅛.

ST. LOUIS, August 1—Pork easier at $8.85. Bulk meats nominal; car lots of clear ribs 4¼, freight on board. Bacon easy; clear ribs 4⅞ cash; 4¾ August; clear sides 5¼. Lard nominal.

CHICAGO, August 1—Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $8.17½ cash. Lard in fair demand and steady 5.50 cash. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 3.40, short ribs 4.30; short clear 4.60.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Coffee—Is in moderate demand at quotations; old government Java 28@30; Rio 11½@17½. Roasted Coffee—Fair demand with sales somewhat improving; old government Java 30@35; best Rio 20½; choice and fair 18@19. Sugars—Eastern markets continue strong and prices are well maintained. There is a fair stock of sugars now on our market, which are selling easily at prices reported. We quote: A sugar 9¾; granulated 9¾@9¾; cut loaf 10; powdered 10; extra C 8¾; yellow 7⅛@8¼; New Orleans sugar in moderate demand at 7½@9. Molasses—Business is very fair, with good stock now offered; hhds 20; tierces 21; barrels 22. Syrup—In fair demand at quotations. Sorghum is a slow sale at 20@30c; New Orleans choice 55c; do. prime 50c; do. good 45@50c; reboiled 45@70; refined 40@50. Tea—Market quiet with sales moderate: Oolong 25@75; Japan 40@75; gunpowder 25@90; Young Hyson 35@75; English breakfast 30@35. Spices—No changes. Pepper is in fair demand at 17c; allspice best sifted, 20; cinnamon 35; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 12½@15; mace $1.25; nutmeg $1.00@$1.20; mustard, best, 50; medium 34@45; fine 20@30. Crackers—The market is very quiet milk 7c; Boston butter 7c; pearl oyster 7c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5c; cream 6½; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 7; ginger snaps 6½. Mackerel—No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. do. $5.00@$5.50; No. 3 do $3.50@$4.00. Soap—$2.50@$5.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.75; sulphur $2.50. Rice—Market steady: fair 7½; good 7¾c; prime 8c.

NEW YORK, August 1—Coffee quiet and steady; Rio cargoes quoted at 11½@14½; job lots 11¾@16¼. Sugar, fair to good refining quoted at 6¾@6⅞; prime 7; refined dull and easier; standard A 8½@8⅝; granulated and powdered 8⅝; crushed 8⅝. Molasses dull and nominally unchanged. Rice firm with a fair inquiry: Carolina 6¾@7½—latter for choice; rangoon 5¾@5⅞.

BALTIMORE, August 1—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 11¼@14½. Sugar strong; A soft 8½@8¾.

CINCINNATI, August 1—Sugar firm; hards 9¾; white 8¼@8¾; New Orleans 6⅛@7¼.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Our merchants report a steady movement in the dry goods market, especially for jeans and the heavy goods. They also report the opening of trade somewhat backward, as many customers throughout the country are holding back with a view of ascertaining the probable results of the present condition of the crops. Some sections are forwarding a liberal amount of orders, and are buying unstintedly. This class of buyers are at present limited. The majority of our dealers have out their agents, who are securing a liberal share of patronage. The market is firm at unchanged figures. Eastern markets are also firm. The firmness of the general tone of the markets is owing largely to the heavy export demand of the season, which is estimated to be almost double that of last year. Foreign demand, which only a few years ago was almost unknown, has largely developed and is now noticed among the items of interest. The result of this demand is the healthy tone given to the market and the impossibility of heavy accumulation of surplus goods on the market. The following are prices of to-day:

Prints, new designs	6½@7
Prints, past designs	5, 5½, 6@6½
Fine brown shirting	3 @ 9
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
⅞ " " "	6
4-4 " sheeting "	7
⅞ " drills "	7½
¾ bleached	4½@ 5
⅞ "	7½@ 9
4-4 "	8½@12
6-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@ 8½
8-oz. " "	9½@10
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8¼@ 9½
Cambrics, sharp	6½@ 7
Ticks, mattress	6 @10
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	92½c

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Eggs—In good demand at 9c. Stock only moderate. Butter—The supply here is only moderate; choice butter is in demand; we quote choice Tennessee 18@20c; northern or western 18c; common 10@15c. Poultry—In excellent demand. The market keeps well supplied with small chickens, though our home consumption is very large. Spring chickens are selling as follows: hens 20@22½c; ducks 15c. Tomatoes—None here in the hands of wholesale dealers. The retail trade is supplied by country gardeners. They are selling at $1.75 per bushel. Sweet Potatoes—The old crop is now exhausted. The new is beginning to make its appearance, and commands a ready sale. Irish Potatoes—Are in demand at 90c per bushel. Cabbage—Market well supplied; demand only moderate. Feathers—Very few on the market with a very fair demand; choice new white geese 45c; prime 40@42½c. Dried Fruit—None on market, but there is a very good demand here and choice fruit will sell easily. Cheese—Is now quoted at 8@10c. Beeswax dull; we quote 21c.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Butter firmer for best grades; fancy creamery 18; prime western reserve 12@13; prime central Ohio 10@11.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Butter firm; prime to choice western packed 12@14. Eggs quiet at 9@10.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Market is active for the season. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CINCINNATI, August 1—Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1.03.

BALTIMORE, August 1—Whisky steady at $1.07½@$1.08.

NEW YORK, August 1—Whisky nominal at $1.07½ asked.

LOUISVILLE, August 1—Whisky steady at $1.03.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Whisky steady at $1.05.

CHICAGO, August 1.—Whisky steady at $1.05.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Market quiet and unchanged. Indigo, best, 90c@$1.00; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 6½@7½c; alum 3½@4; cochineal 80c@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45c; flor. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 32@40; copperas 1½@2; asafoetida 25@35; opium, gum, $5.00@$5.50; quinine $3.90@$4.00; calomel 70c@$1.40; blue mass 50@60c; morphine $4.00; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.40@$1.60 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 70@75; boiled 77@80; coal oil 14@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 40@60; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 32@45. White lead 5½@8; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.50; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.25@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 3¼@4; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 60@65 per cent; quicksilver 50@50; shellac 35@45.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, August 1.—There is a continued active movement in the tobacco market, and prices are firmly maintained. As yet no advances have been reported, and for the present the market quotations are as follows: Unreliable common grades 30@33c; reliable do. 34@37c; medium 38@45c; extra medium 45@55c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 80c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@50c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff, 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 50c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, August 1.—There is a large supply of both Tennessee and Georgia cattle now on the market, and the demand is reported dull. Some of our dealers inform us that it is with much difficulty that sales are effected. As will be seen below prices have declined, Sheep and spring lambs are in fair demand at prices quoted. We quote: Tennessee cattle—choice 3½; common 2@3; Georgia raised 1½@3. Spring lambs 3¼. Sheep—$1.00@$2.00 per head.

CINCINNATI, August 1—Hogs steady for light; quiet for heavy; common $2.75@$3.30; light $3.70@$3.85; packing $3.35@$3.55; butchers $3.55@$3.60; receipts 720; shipments 910.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Oranges—None. Lemons—Supply moderate with fair demand. Pineapples—At present market supply is exhausted, though there is a very good demand here. Bananas—None here. Cocoanuts—None on market, and no demand. Raisins—$2.00@2.25; ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 60@75c. Currants 7½@8. Citron—20@21c. Figs—12@14c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—7½@10c. Brazils—7½@8. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 5½@6; North Carolina 6½@7; Virginia 7; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 bushel.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, August 1.—For some time past the market has been comparatively dull, but of late there can be seen an improvement in business, which will in all probability grow stronger as the fall months approach. Horse-shoes $4.50; mule $5.50; Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $4.00@$9.00. Trace chains 40@60c; good demand. Hoes $4.25@$9.50. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $3.75. Rope 9@16. Swede iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 2½ rate. Plow steel 5c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $2.35. Powder, rifle $6.40; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 6½; shot $1.65.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, August 1.—Market comparatively active. All undressed lumber $12.00 per M. Flooring, dried, dressed, tongued and grooved $16@$17.00 per M. Weather-boarding, dressed and edged, $15.00 per M; dressed on one side $14.00@$15.00. Shingles, 4-inch, all heart, $3.50; shingles No. 2 $2.50.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, August 1.—There are no changes in the market to-day. The supply of vegetables is about up to the demand. Fruit is plentiful. We quote Peaches, choice, 30@40c peck; common 15@25c peck. Sweet Potatoes, new crop, 75c peck; Grapes 6@10c; Watermelons 10@35c; Cantaloupes 5@10c; Green Apples 10@30c per peck; Green Corn 15@25c per doz; Beets 5 per bunch. Irish Potatoes—30@35c peck; Turnips, none; Carrots 5c. per bunch; Onions 5c. per quart; Beans 10c per quart; Cabbage 5@15c per head; Cucumbers 20@30c per doz; Squashes 4 for 5c. Poultry—Spring chickens 12½@25c. Eggs, choice 12½c. per doz; unreliable 10. Honey choice 15c ℔ lb; common 12½c.

FRANKLIN

TYPE

FOUNDRY,

168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—*Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1879, on it. No others genuine.*

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13

apr10 d&w til aug17

MT. AIRY HOTEL—SUMMER RESORT.

Mt. Airy Hotel

MT. AIRY, GA.

A Delightful Resort.

PURE MOUNTAIN AIR,

GRAND VIEWS,

MINERAL SPRINGS,

Comfortable Apartments,

FIRST-CLASS TABLE.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

TERMS—$2.00 per day; $8 and $10.00 per week, according to room. Children and Colored Nurses half rates.

M. C. WILCOX, Manager.

FRED. H. SCOFIELD, Assistant Manager, in charge of office.

59 july3 dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

ROME FEMALE COLLEGE.

A MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE OF SCHOLARS' WORK was awarded this Institution at the Paris Exposition. Board and Tuition at the rate of $100.00 per term of 20 weeks, payable half in advance and half in the middle of the session. Next term commences on the first Monday of September.

J. M. M. CALDWELL, President.

313 july18 d&wky2m

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS
—AT—
MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE,

Forsyth, Georgia.

THIS INSTITUTION, ONE OF THE BEST FOR the higher education of young ladies to be found in the South, will resume exercises

AUGUST 25th, 1879.

It is pleasantly, located on the M. & W. R. R., 25 miles above Macon, and 521 feet higher in altitude.

The Curriculum embraces a well arranged course in Literature and Science, while facilities for attainment in Music, Drawing and Painting are supplied at low figures.

For further particulars address

R. T. ASBURY,
or S. G. HILLYER.

291 july17 d2m

The 42d Annual Session
—OF—
Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GA.,

WILL BEGIN ON

WEDNESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER.

WITH A FULL CORPS OF EXPERIENCED Professors and Teachers.

The very best advantages in Literature.

Ancient and Modern Languages, Music and Art.

Domestic Department unsurpassed for comfort and care.

Expenses payable one half in September, balance in February.

Board and Regular Tuition in two Lower Classes	$250
Board and Regular Tuition in three Higher Classes	$280
Board, Regular Tuition, Music and French or German in two Lower Classes	$320
Board, Regular Tuition, Music and French or German in three higher Classes	$350

Ten per cent discount on Cash bills for Board and Tuition.

No credit except on good bankable paper.

Send for Catalogue to

W. C. BASS, President,
or C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

495 july1 d2m

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 MT. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, French, German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of professors. The 20th annual session will commence Sept. 18th. For circulars address the Principals, MRS. MARY J. JONES and MRS. B. MAITLAND.

338 june22 d52t

Augusta Female Seminary,

Staunton, Virginia.

Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal.

THE SESSION OF 1879-'80 WILL OPEN THE First Wednesday in September, and close the corresponding time in June following.

TERMS,

(for session of forty weeks, payable one-half on entering and the balance in February), selection the first: For board, washing, fuel, lights, physician's fee, seat in church, calisthenics and full English course, including elocution and contingent fee, are $250.

For full particulars apply to the principal for catalogues.

342 jun22-d2m.

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

A Select Boarding School for Boys.

THE NEXT TERM WILL BEGIN ON THE 18th of August, and continue sixteen weeks. Boys of bad character will not be retained. Military System has been adopted for the purpose of exercise and physical training. The Course of Study is Thorough and Practical, embracing full preparation for College and business.

CHARGES HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

Board and Tuition for Fall Term, $80.00 IN ADVANCE.

For further information address

CHAS. M. NEEL,
Kirkwood,
near Atlanta, Georgia.

511 july26 d2w

PIO NONO COLLEGE,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Session opens Tuesday, Sept. 23d, 1879.

FULL CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND COMMERCIAL COURSE.

The Institution is beautifully situated upon the heights surrounding the city of Macon, at an elevation of 600 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is very healthy and free from all malaria. The various branches of a complete College Education, including Civil Engineering, are thoroughly imparted by a competent staff of Professors and Tutors. The domestic department is under the management of the Sisters of Mercy.

Board, washing and tuition, in all College branches, per annum..........$230.00.

Rt. Rev. WM. H. GROSS, D.D.,
Bishop of Savannah, President.

N. B.—Catalogues and full information furnished upon application.

583 july31 d1m thur sun & wky4w

BALTIMORE, MD.,

No. 59 Franklin Street.

Edgeworth Boarding & Day School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE..........Principal.

WILL REOPEN ON SEPT. 18th. THOROUGH training in the English Departments and the French and German languages practically taught.

591 aug1 d2m

WASHINGTON & LEE UNIVERSITY.

Gen. G. W. C. LEE, President.

FULL COURSES IN CLASSICAL, LITERARY and Scientific studies, including those of the professional degrees of Civil Engineering and of Law.

TERMS—Tuition and other fees in the Academic Departments and in Law, $100. In Civil Engineering an additional charge of $15. Board, Lodging, etc., per month, from $12 to $20.

The next session begins September 18, and ends June 23d, 1880.

For other particulars apply to

J. L. CAMPBELL, JR.,
Clerk of Faculty,
Lexington, Va.

507 jul 26 d1m sat tues thur

Ward's Seminary,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BEST-ESTABlished School for young ladies in the South. Forty-four graduates this June. Splendid buildings. High musical art advantages. No school in the South since the war has graduated so many accomplished young ladies. For new catalogue address

DR. W. E. WARD.

303 july17 d1m thur sat tues

THE ARCHER INSTITUTE.

MRS. ARCHER, LATE PRINCIPAL OF "Patapsco Female Institute," near Baltimore, has removed her school to Washington City. School duties resumed October 1st. For Circulars address MRS. M. R. ARCHER, 1401 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D. C.

502 july26 d2m sat tues thur

Wesleyan Female Institute,

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

OPENS ITS 30th SESSION, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1879. One of the first schools for young ladies in the United States. Climate unsurpassed. Surroundings beautiful. Attended by pupils from Seventeen States. Strictest economy required. Among the lowest terms in the Union.

TERMS:

BOARD, WASHING, LIGHTS, ENGLISH COURSE, LATIN, FRENCH, FOR EACH HALF OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR..........$115.

ALL EXTRAS VERY LOW. For Catalogue, address

Rev. WM. A. HARRIS, D.D.,
President,
Staunton, Virginia.

195 july10 d1m thur sat tues &wky5w

Mercer University,

Macon, Georgia,

OFFERS THE ADVANTAGES OF A HEALTHful location, Low Rates of Tuition and Board and thorough instruction.

A course of study embracing Mathematics, Natural Science, English and other Modern Languages, is provided for irregular students.

The LAW SCHOOL, of which Hon. Clifford Anderson, John C. Rutherford, Esq., and W. B. Hill, Esq., are the Instructors, offers special advantages to the Students of Law.

The Fall Term will open on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1st.

For Catalogues and other information address the President, Rev. A. J. Battle, D.D., or

JNO. J. BRANTLY, Sec. Fac.

286 july 16 d2w wed fri sun & wky2w

PORTABLE ENGINES, GINS, ETC.

The Eclipse Engine Leads the World.

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THOMAS CAMP,

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

314 jan19 d8m mar26w6m

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CATARRH

If neglected, may rapidly develop into quick consumption. Ordinary treatments will not cure it. Its effects are nervous weakness, loss of smell, taste, hearing, and voice, weak eyes, dizziness, faint feelings, matter dropping into the throat, disgusting odors, and *finally consumption and premature death*. For

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, HAY FEVER

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Nervous and Catarrhal Headaches, Deafness, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the air-passages and lungs there is no treatment so pleasing, thorough, and certain to cure and give instant relief as

DeVONE'S INHALER.

DE VONE'S Trade Mark. **INHALENE**

A compound of the most healing balsams known to medical science, with CARBOLATED PINE TREE TAR, which, by simply breathing or inhaling from DeVone's Inhaler, is converted into a cleansing, invigorating, and healing vapor, and taken direct to the diseased cavities of the head, and into all the air-passages and the lungs, where it acts as a local application to the diseased surfaces, and its healing power is felt at once. The only method by which these diseases can be permanently cured.

HOME TREATMENT. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada, to be returned if not satisfactory. Also for sale by druggists. Send for circular giving full information, terms, etc. A competent physician always in charge. Advice free on all chronic diseases. State symptoms plainly, and your case will have immediate and careful attention, and free advice by return mail. *When writing, name this paper.* Address HOME MEDICINE CO., S. W. cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

000 july22 d&wky til aug17 nx rd mat

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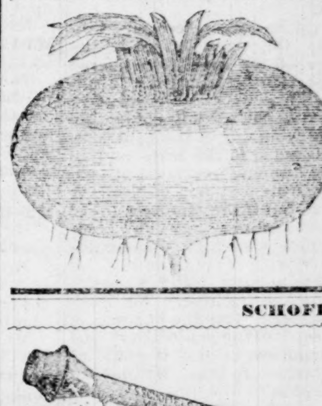

TURNIP SEEDS.

Finest Varieties now Ready.

Also, Spinach and other Seeds for Fall Sowing, Barley, Rye, Oats, and Wheat will soon be ready.

OUR TURNIP FERTILIZER should be used by all.

Evaporators, Cane Mills and Steam Engines arriving daily at

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SCHOFIELD'S ENGINES, ETC.

"Schofield's Portable Steam Engines,

BUILT BY

SCHOFIELD'S IRON WORKS

MACON, GEORGIA.

Compact, Simple, Strong, Durab

and guaranteed superior to any other.

WE SELL THE

Geiser Grain Separator

With our ENGINES—FOR THRESHING PURPOSES

WE ALSO SUPPLY

Circular Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sorgho-Mills, Cotton Presses

And MACHINERY of every description.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.

J. S. SCHOFIELD & SON.

2dtf sat tues thur&w6m

MINERAL WATER.

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"Purity, freshness, persistent effervescence, and agreeable, flavor alone or mixed with wines or spirits —PRACTITIONER.

Extract from Letter of the U. S. Treasury Department: "In conformity with your request the Secretary of State was asked to cause a thorough inquiry to be made into the matter by our Consul at Cologne, who concludes his report as follows: 'I therefore state that it is my opinion, formed after what I consider a careful and painstaking investigation that the Apollinaris Water bottled at the Apollinaris Spring, as exported to the United States is beyond question a Natural Mineral Water.' The evidence which accompanies the Consul's dispatch abundantly sustains his conclusions that the Apollinaris Water as imported is a Natural Mineral Water."

This evidence was given after thorough examination by such eminent scientists of the Old World a **PROFESSOR A. W. HOFMANN, F.R.S.**, of the University of Berlin, Member of the Scientific Deputation of the Kingdom of Prussia, Vice-President of the Chemical Society of Germany, etc., etc.

PROFESSOR W. ODLING, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford, Chemical Judge at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, etc., etc. **And others.**

A spurious article, purporting to be the genuine Apollinaris water, being offered to the public, we warn all buyers to be sure that each and every bottle bears the **Yellow Label,** and the name of **FRED. DE BARY & CO., New York, Sole Agents.**

94 july8 d2m tues thur sat

VEST POCKET CURE
—FOR—
DYSPEPSIA.

Rev. R. L. Dabney, L.L.D., Ham. Sid. Col., Va.

It is highly esteemed here by the regular Medical Faculty and the people. It is excellent for Indigestion and Flatulent Colic—sedative, soporific, tonic, slightly aperient, without nausea.

Rev. B. F. Woodward, P. E., Va. Conf.

About twelve years I suffered from Dyspepsia Falling in with this remedy, I gave it a fair trial. After its use I could eat anything with impunity. I am sure I am indebted to this medicine for what of health and physical comfort I have had for the last sixteen years. I have known many since to be relieved by its use.

Rev. Leroy M. Lee, D D., Meth. Hist'n.

I am never without it at home or abroad. It is an antidote to Indigestion. Uneasiness after a meal or purging is checked and the bowels regulated. Its merits are attested by numbers and high character. I have seen a "tried-everything" dyspeptic of fifteen years relieved by one dose.

Bishop D. S. Doggett, (Southern Meth.)

It is an excellent corrective of Indigestion. I have used it with prompt beneficial results.

Rev. Dr. Mangum, Prof. Univ. of N. C.

I concur with Bishop Doggett in his estimate of the Vest Pocket Cure.

Trial bottles, 25 cts. Large size, $1.00.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
AGENTS.

296 june19 d4m

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

THE BOYLE

Ice Machine Co.

—OF—

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the fullest guarantee. No payments required until Machine has been fully tested.

For particulars as to details, apply to or address

WM. C. COOKE,
Southern Agent,
28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine under their patents, of capacity of ten tons of Ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation, at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full quantity of Ice daily. The Machine, so far as I have tested it, if of the most perfect and substantial character. Having owned an Ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any Ice Machine of which have any knowledge. ALBERT HOWELL.

218 july12 dtf

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS

GEORGIA STATE GAZETTEER

AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE MOST THOROUGH AND COMPLETE work ever published in the South.

Full information pertaining to almost everything of importance in Georgia. LIST, WITH POST OFFICE ADDRESS of over 20,000 Planters, Record State and County Governments, Officers of all Courts, and times and places of meeting, Description of every town and hamlet in the State, population, business interests, List of Business and Professional Men, Newly Revised Map, etc. Will be issued late in July. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5.00. Address

A. E. SHOLES & CO.,
318 Broad street, Atlanta.

June4 dtf

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6½d; in New York at 11⅛c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, easterly to southerly winds, stationary or slight rise in the temperature, with partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, August 1, 10:31 P. M.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.16	6?	90	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.23	79	78	S. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Corsicana	29.98	83	67	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.04	81	83	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.03	8	83	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.08	80	87	E.	Fresh	.23	Clear.
Mobile	30.1	7?	95	S. E.	Fresh	.0	Fair.
Montgom'ry	30.14	7?	95	S. E.	Gent	.63	Lt. Rain
New Orleans	30.08	81	83	E.	Light	. †	Clear.
Savannah	30.22	82	79	S. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 1, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.18	72	90	E.	Fresh	.12	Cloudy.
11:31	30.13	74	90	E.	Fresh	.00	Lt Rain.
2 p. m.	30.13	72	90	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Lt Rain.
4:06	30.10	74	85	S. E.	Fresh	.68	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.15	70	90	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.16	69	90	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar	30.188	Maximum ther	.78
Mean daily ther	71.0	Minimum ther	.69
Mean daily humid.	90.0	Total rainfall	.80

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Embodies the features of the No. 24.

The Bag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Atlanta Female Institute—Mrs. J. W. Ballard.
A Few More Left—J. W. Burke & Co.
Southern Female College—I. F. Cox.
Nashville Academy—Miss M. M. O'Bryan.
Marshal's Sales—Wm. H. Holcombe.
Cunningham Warehouse—A. Cunningham.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Philanthropist to the Rescue!

The newly elected Executive Board and the old Governing Board of the Atlanta Temperance Lyceum are most respectfully and earnestly requested to meet at the Lyceum this Saturday, August 2d, 8 o'clock p. m., sharp, as business of great importance demands immediate attention.

By order of the Board.

L. H. REEVES, Sec'y pro. tem.

Governor's Guards, Attention!

You are hereby ordered to be at your Armory at one o'clock, sharp, to meet General G. T. Beauregard. By order of

W. I. HEYWARD,
Captain Commanding G. G.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 2, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Atlanta is behind on base ball clubs.

—We haven't heard any one complaining of the dust for several days.

—Be sure and read the Sunday Gazette this evening. It is full of good things.

—In this bad weather the palace dry-good stores are quarantined against.

—No Defoor murderer has been caught in the past three-quarters of an hour. What is the matter with the police?

—Some of the members of Kates & Kries's theatrical company are expected to arrive in a few days.

—The dog cart has "a standing engagement" for every morning, at 9 o'clock, at the corner of Broad and Marietta streets.

—Full account of the Defoor murder in our Weekly. Price, 5 cents a copy, ready for mailing. july29 dtf

—A new iron bridge is being built over the Etowah river near Cartersville. The work will be completed in a short time.

—Mrs. Potts's fawn-like figure is ambling in this direction. When she arrives in Atlanta she will "blow brakes" at Henry Durand's.

—A six-and-a-half foot Kentuckian registers a five-story oath that he intends to build a $7,000 church with money won by a recent lottery drawing.

—Primus W. Jones, of Baker county, who recently came to the front for the sixth time with the first bale in as many consecutive years, is credited with saying that the crops in Baker and adjoining counties this season will be the largest of any year since the war.

—We have received a postal card from Covington with the request of the writer to announce the fact that he and his wife "will pass through Atlanta Wednesday, 30th, en route to Catoosa Springs." Our only excuse for not complying with the request is because of the delay of the card. We would suggest the telegraph be resorted to next time.

—As soon as the weather permits, the Thirteenth infantry will remove from where they are at present located, to the new camping grounds out Peachtree street, in the rear of the residence of Mr. H. I. Kimball. The change, it is thought, is an admirable one, as the grounds are finer than those that they have, and the privileges of a street-car line are at hand.

—The city hospital, located near the old powder magazine, has been swept out and placed in readiness for any imported cases of yellow fever that may be brought to this city. Dr. Thomas Raines has again been placed in charge and a better appointment could not have been made. The hospital was open all of last summer, but met with poor patronage, and the same success may attend it this season.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mrs. J. C. Jones, of Albany, is in the city.

—Miss Ella Bacon, of Albany, is in the city.

—Miss Lillie Johnson, of Cartersville, is visiting friends in this city.

—Miss Bacon, of this city, is visiting relatives in Cartersville.

—Mrs. Lyman Redwine is visiting relatives in Gainesville.

—Misses L. and M. O'Connor are spending sometime with relatives in Gainesville.

—Mrs. Potts reached Mobile on her return to Philadelphia on Thursday, the 31st.

—Charles D. Herring, a prominent Baltimore commercialist, is at the Markham.

—M. Cohen, a New Orleans commercial man, is at the Markham.

—J. B. Chevis, a prominent Baptist divine, of Little Rock, Ark., is at the Markham.

—Mrs. J. B. Peacock and Mrs. Dr. T. S. Jones, of Irwinton, are visiting friends in this city.

—J. C. Read and family, of Fernandina, Fla., have taken rooms at the Markham, and will remain in the city a few days.

—John L. Linton, Mrs. M. W. Linton, Miss Lucie Linton and Miss Maggie Linton, of Thomasville, have rooms at the Markham.

—Abingdon (Va.) Standard: S. M. Inman and family, of Atlanta, will spend the summer in this county with Mr. Francis Preston.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, August 1.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and was called to order by President LESTER. Prayer by Rev. Mr. QUILLIAN. The roll was called and a quorum found to be present. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. HOWELL moved that the senate reconsider a house bill lost the day before, which amends the present law as to confessions in criminal cases. He gave some reasons why the reconsideration should be had.

Mr. RUSSELL briefly spoke against a reconsideration.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of the 44th said he could not favor the bill as it is, but favored a reconsideration that it might be perfected.

Mr. HARRISON said the law now guarded confessions very carefully. The proposed law would disqualify officers of the law from giving evidence of a confession.

Mr. BOYD favored the motion to reconsider, because confessions are frequently extorted.

Mr. HOWELL hoped the senate would reconsider the bill in order that it might be perfected. At present the law operates oppressively in many cases. Where a reward is offered confessions are frequently extorted from innocent parties.

Mr. PRESTON opposed the reconsideration and said the law was already strong enough on this subject.

Mr. FAIN opposed the motion to reconsider and argued that the present law covered all possible cases.

Mr. RUSSELL rose to corroborate a statement made by him to the effect that officers of the law cannot receive rewards.

On the motion to reconsider the yeas were 15, and the nays 20. So the motion was lost.

The unfinished business was taken up. A resolution to allow the committee on education to attend the commencement of the State university.

Mr. HUDSON offered the resolution.

Mr. CUMMING favored the resolution and took occasion to say that any impression that he and the senator from the 13th felt unkindly toward each other, because of a little parliamentary sparring, was a great mistake.

Mr. LUMPKIN and Mr. CABANISS favored the resolution.

Mr. HARRISON opposed the resolution and said the committee could do no good there.

Mr. CABANISS urged the senate to pass the resolution.

Mr. BRYAN said many of the committee did not want to go. He moved to amend by refusing permission to all except the chairman.

Mr. HARRISON again opposed the resolution as tending to organize committees into traveling concerns.

Mr. BRYAN's amendment was lost.

The resolution was adopted.

A seat on the floor was tendered Hon. John C. Nicholls, M. C.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The remainder of the unfinished business was the penitentiary bill and the substitute offered thereto.

Mr. BOYD had the floor and continued his argument in favor of the bill, of which he is the author. Many senators admit that the penitentiary is cruel and wrong but are opposed to abolishing it, because they say they don't know what to do with the convicts. The bill makes ample provisions for them. He spoke of the cruelties of the system. The penitentiary system causes a system of slavery worse than that which existed before the war.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

was received. It announced the passage of several bills, etc.

Mr. BOYD continued his argument. If senators will sustain this bill let them strike from the seal of the state the word justice and proclaim the blind goddess a fool; strike out the word wisdom and proclaim that it is folly; tell the people that moderation no longer exists; say that Judas was right when he betrayed his Lord; say he was wise when he took the money. Write in letters of shining gold the truth in the words—

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless millions mourn."

Mr. BRYAN moved to lay the matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. SPEER said he did not feel physically able to discuss the question as it deserved. He opposed the substitute offered by Mr. CUMMING. He believed the substitute unconstitutional as it imposes new conditions on a contract already made. He read the original from one of the contracts. Full provision is made in the lease and in the bond for the humane treatment of convicts. The substitute may not, of itself, be unconstitutional, but if the wardens to be appointed under it impose any new conditions such actions would be unconstitutional under every rule of common law. It is not necessary to appoint these wardens. The state has now the machinery for looking after the convicts. It is the business of the principal keeper of the penitentiary and if he has not the means to do, it would be better to furnish them to him. He opposed the substitute and as to the bill providing the abrogation of the contract with the lessees, he did not think it could bear the test of constitutionality. The constitution of the United States says that no state shall pass a law involving a contract. While the punishment of convicts is a function of government it is such a function as can be delegated, as it has been under this lease system. He did not admit that the system was a disgrace to the state or was inhuman. The present lease system receives his full indorsement, and it is the best that could be devised under the circumstances. The senator from the 32d had spoken of the great cruelty of the system. His remarks were attributable to an ill-tempered zeal. His remarks reflected on the fair name of the people of Georgia. The senator has made a grave charge, and it will be hard to substantiate it. He had charged that two-thirds of the negroes in the penitentiary were there for stealing meat and bread for their families. The truth is that very few of the negroes who are sent to the penitentiary have any families. They are roaming vagabonds. This is the class for whom the senator from the 32d would build a "benevolent home." These are the criminals for whom it is proposed to set aside solemn contracts of the state.

Mr. WELLBORN said he was ready to vote for any measure that looked to the reform of abuses in the penitentiary system. But he could not support the line of legislation proposed here. It is asserted that the state cannot delegate its power to punish convicts. This proposition is not tenable. There is no act which the state cannot perform, except such as are prohibited by the constitution of the United States. The state performs no act in her proper person. She uses agents. Your governor, your judges, your prosecuting officers—all these are agents of the state. What are we—the legislature—but agents of the state? It is argued that no man but the sheriff can execute a criminal, and that this power of punishment cannot be delegated. Will anyone say that the legislature cannot clothe the judge himself with the power to execute his own sentence? If I believed in the truth of the proposition that there is such inhumanity in this penitentiary system as is charged, I would go before the courts and nullify that contract which has been violated, if this charge is true. This is a naked contract. Are we going to stand by it or are we going to tear it and give it to the winds. We are not the forum to determine whether this contract is valid or not. This act of 1876 was carefully prepared and passed, and we are not prepared from any feeling of false sympathy to abrogate the contract by which it binds us. It would require a half million of dollars for the state to take these convicts in her own hands and begin work with them. It is said that this system makes convict labor compete with free labor. But there is no remedy proposed for this. The bills offered merely change the employment of the convict from the control of one set of lessees to that of another set of lessees. Under lessees who are agents of the state the convicts would compete with free labor as much as ever. There is only one remedy and that is not to work these convicts at all. Is it proposed to shut up these convicts and board them at a free hotel?

Mr. LUMPKIN, Mr. WELBORN yielding the floor, offered a resolution that when the senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to Monday at 10 o'clock. The resolution was agreed to by yeas 21, nays 6.

Mr. RUSSELL, chairman of the committee on enrollment made a report which was read.

Mr. HUDSON, chairman of the committee on education, made a report which was read.

Mr. McDANIEL, chairman of the committee on judiciary also made a report on certain bills.

By Mr. HOWELL—A bill to prevent introduction, use and sale of obscene literature in this state, and to prescribe the punishment therefor. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. WELLBORN continued his argument in opposition to the bill and substitute. Before the war it cost the state over $200,000 to support 200 convicts for fifty years, and now we have 1,400 convicts. Most of these 200 convicts were artizans and were capable of being taught some kind of trade. Most of the 1,400 we now have are not capable of learning any trade. And if they could, they would only aggravate the evil complained of here, namely: the competition of convict with free labor. Upon what authority are we to believe that this law has not been complied with? Upon the authority of speeches only.

The bonds of these lessees are perfectly good and protect every right of the state. He sympathized as deeply as anyone with the sufferings of his fellow-man. But it would be extremely dangerous to act on these motives in legislative action. The hour of adjournment arrived and Mr. WELLBORN suspended his remarks. The senate stood adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

House.

The house was called to order by Speaker BACON at 9 a.m. and opened with prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain.

Mr. PATTERSON offered a resolution tendering a seat to Hon. J. C. Nicholls, which was agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cobb, offered a resolution ordering 500 copies of the evidence taken by the special committee on the comptroller-general to be printed, which was agreed to.

ON FIRST READING.

Mr. BRANCH—To authorize Joseph Lichenstein, of Coffee county, to peddle without license. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. TURNER, of Brooks—To require the payment of costs in divorce cases before final judgment. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. BUTLER—To amend the act requiring the registration of voters in Camden county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, To repeal the act amending the charter of St. Mary's. Referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. GRAY—To provide for the incorporation of college, library and literary organizations. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. ADAMS—To repeal the act requiring the registration of voters in McIntosh county. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Clay—For the relief of Reuben D. Foot. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. PHILLIPS of Cobb—To create a criminal court in Cobb county. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. TURNER, of Coweta—To compel defendants to disclose their assets subject to levy. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. HAMILTON—To amend the road laws so far as they relate to DeKalb county, to allow the levy of a tax and the use of convicts for working the roads. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. FLETCHER—To prohibit the sale of liquor in Irwin county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. DAVIS, of Houston—To fix the time of meeting of the general assembly. Next meeting second Wednesday in July, 1881. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, To regulate the fees of auditors and masters in superior courts. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. POPE—To authorize the state school commissioner to issue executions against defaulting county school commissioners. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Also, To amend the act requiring county school commissioners to make annual reports. Referred to committee on education.

Mr. CRAWFORD—To reduce the fees of solicitors-general and county solicitors in gaming cases. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Mr. SMITH, of Oglethorpe—To encourage immigration; creates the office of commissioner of immigration. Referred to committee on finance.

Mr. BRINTLE—To amend the act consolidating the office of tax-receiver and collector in Paulding county. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL.

The following were read by titles and referred to committee on local and special bills:

Mr. JORDAN, of Crawford—To amend the act creating the board of commissioners in Crawford county.

Mr. HUTCHINS—To repeal the act prohibiting the sale of liquor at Suwannee.

Mr. CLEGG—To amend the act regulating the traffic in seed cotton in the counties of Decatur and Dougherty, by applying it to Lee county.

Also, To amend the act regulating the compensation of jurors in Burke county by applying it to Lee county.

Mr. MILLER—To exempt the members of the Constitutional Guards from road duty in Liberty county.

The special order being the consideration of the bill for licensing liquor dealers, to impose a tax on wines and liquors, to prescribe the mode of collecting the tax and appropriate the proceeds to the support of common schools, otherwise known as

THE MOFFETT REGISTER BILL,

was taken up.

Mr. RUSSELL moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. AWTRY moved to disagree to the adverse report of the finance committee as the friends of the bill had several amendments to propose to it.

Mr. AWTRY advocated the passage of the bill. The present school system was not thorough. It would require $900,000 to make the system thorough. It must be raised by taxation or otherwise. What will the legislature tax? He recited the various descriptions of property to be taxed and urged the bill as the best mode. It had been found to be the wisest and best to tax liquor at the point of consumption. The advantages of the bill were: It is the best plan to carry out the constitutional requirement to levy a tax on liquors. It would raise a large revenue. It is free and not compulsory. It will repress and curtail the traffic. That traffic which more than any other perpetuates poverty should be made to contribute to its amelioration. It is practicable. He read letters from the superintendent of instructions, auditor of accounts, Senators Withers and Johnson, of Virginia, indorsing the Moffett system. He concluded as follows:

Without a good system of common schools a few years will see all the culture and intelligence as well as wealth monopolised by the few. My heart goes out in sympathy to defend the helpless. I am proud of my people, poor though they be. I am proud of my state, and would not see her pulled down from the high place she now occupies by that imbecility which ignorance brings. Whether on the field of battle, in the forum, or around the council board, the sons of Georgia have stood second to none. They have grandly illustrated her valor in the field, her eloquence and statesmanship in the senate and her wisdom in council. And to-day, scattered all over our state in rich profusion, may be found gems of intellect far brighter than the gold of your mountains, that only need the polishing hand of education to make them shine as stars in the constellations of genius. In this connection I am strongly reminded of what Phillips, the great Irish orator, said, fifty-one years ago, of his countrymen, when pleading for Catholic emancipation, because of the educational advantages it conferred upon his poor, down-trodden Catholic fellow citizens. Said he: "How often have I thought that within that circle of neglected trifles there may exist some mind formed of the purest mold and wrought for immortality; some soul, swelling with energy and stamped with the patent of the Deity, which under proper culture would adorn, bless and enable empires; some Cincinnatus in whose breast the energies of a nation lie dormant; some Milton, pregnant with celestial fire; some Curran, who when thrones shall have crumbled and principalities be forgotten, will stand the landmarks of his country's genius—rearing himself amid regal ruins and national desolation a mental pyramid in the solitude of time, beneath whose shade things might moulder, and around whose summit eternity must play." Even so have I thought that within the broad compass of our state, scattered from the seaboard to the mountains, there are thousands of our boys and girls who would bless and adorn the state, the church and society, if the light of learning were lifted upon them. Allow me to commend to your earnest consideration the unlettered sons and daughters of Georgia. Let us rescue them from the darkness of ignorance, and in days to come they and their children will rise up and called you blessed.

Mr. NORTHERN, of Hancock, said that it was an accepted fact that the present school system was not a thorough one. For this reason he insisted on the passage of the bill. The present system was inefficient for lack of funds. To defeat it was to consign us to an inefficient system and a state of ignorance.

Mr. RUSSELL withdrew the motion to postpone. He advocated agreeing to the report of the committee. He opposed the bill because it discriminated against the liquor dealer. The bill was wrong. It would open the door to fraud and perjury.

Mr. AWTRY called the yeas and nays, and the report of the committee was agreed to by yeas 108, nays 27, and the bill was lost.

NEW MATTER.

Mr. COOK offered a resolution that on and after Wednesday next no new matter be entertained except by a two-third vote. Lies over.

Mr. THOMAS—To extend to Burke county the provisions of the act for the payment of insolvent costs in the Augusta circuit. Referred to committee on the judiciary.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

We will offer our Stock of

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS and SHOES

From this date till first of September, at such

GREAT REDUCTION!

As will insure the speedy sale of our present stock. Our object is to close our present stock before occupying our enlarged Store. We have our THIRD stock for this Spring among these goods.

WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY. CALL AND WE WILL CONVINCE YOU.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO

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Mr. BUCHAN—To repeal the act changing the public school system in Dodge county. Referred to the committee on education.

Mr. RIDEN—To incorporate the Norcross and Dahlonega railroad. Referred to committee on railroads.

Mr. HULSEY—To appropriate money to F. L. Haralson for removing the state library. Referred to finance committee.

Also, For the relief of Ransom Montgomery. Referred to committee on finance.

Also, To protect the people against impositions in weights and measures, and repeal sections 1588, 1589 and 1590 of the code. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. WELCH—To reduce the compensation of the tax receiver and collector of Gilmer county. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Senate bill ceding certain lands in the Savannah river to the United States was read and referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. WILMOT offered a resolution tendering seats to Hon. J. L. Seward and H. W. Hopkins, which was agreed to.

A resolution authorizing the purchase of 3,000 copies of the Analytical Index was read and referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. COOK offered a resolution that Mr. STROTHER be a committee of one to replace the sash in the lower tier of windows, which was agreed to.

Adjourned to 9 a.m. to-morrow.

THE LONG-LOST FOUND.

A Romantic Story with a Very Pleasant Ending.

Boone (Iowa) Standard.

For ten or more years there has lived in Boone a family consisting of a man and wife and a large family of children. The earnings of the man have been barely sufficient to keep body and soul together, with little for comforts of home and nothing for its luxuries. Patiently and in silence they bore their lot, until finally death came to the relief of the woman, and she was laid away. The eldest girl, but fourteen or fifteen, took on herself the care of her younger brothers and sisters, and the father came and went with the burdens of life as usual, until a second flame was kindled and he brought home another wife. This union did not prove a congenial one. The woman was accused of unfaithfulness, and a divorce followed.

Again the patient daughter, who had felt to the quick the stings of an unworthy step-mother, took up the care of the younger children, until recently a second woman was introduced to the house and head of the family. The proposition to remain and endure this renewed trial was rejected by the daughter, who sought asylum and honorable work with others. The enraged father, in a moment of passion, let out the secret of his former life by blurting out: "Go, then; you are not my child anyhow!"

She went, and as she journeyed she thought. Day after day the possible truth of the words of anger dawned slowly, and as from a confused mist of recollections on the memory of the girl, now grown to full-fledged womanhood. She knew her mother's maiden name, and she was able to recall that they came from a certain state in the east when she was a little girl. Finally this recollection was sufficiently clear that a letter was written and mailed at a venture to the postmaster of a given town, making inquiries. He turned it over to an old inhabitant, who proved to be an aunt of the Boone girl.

A correspondence lasting several months followed, and as the result the young lady has discovered her full history. Her mother eloped when she was a little girl, and came to the west with a man who was with her at her death and the father of the child here. The deserted father hunted long but ineffectually for his lost child, finally married again, and is, as he always was, a man of account in his place of his residence, and the possessor of a competency. He is expected every day here to claim his long lost daughter and remove her to her home and supply the needs of neglected education and society for the sphere in life to which her birth and his means entitle her.

The Northeast Railroad Bonds.

Northeast Railroad Company, Secretary's Office, Athens Ga., July 31.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In the senate proceedings of the 29th, published in your paper of the 30th, Mr. Bower is reported to have said, in regard to the indorsement of the bonds of the Northeastern railroad company, "Governor Smith refused the indorsement." The facts go to show that he did no such thing. He never at any time refused to endorse the bonds, but in every letter written by him to the company he said distinctly that whenever the road complied with the law it would be his duty to give his indorsement the bonds; and in the last letter received from him by the company, a few days prior to Governor Colquitt's inauguration, he gave as a reason why he could not then indorse the bonds, that the report of the committee sent by him to examine into the condition of the road came into his hands at so late an hour he would not have time to give them his indorsement, and he would be compelled to leave the matter in the hands of his successor.

Again, Mr. Bower is reported to have used the following language: "A contract was made by a representative of the road with Mr. Murphy, whereby $8,000 were to be paid, and immediately after the consummation of that contract the bonds were indorsed." This does the road great injustice. We had nothing to do with this contract and no knowledge of it, except what we obtained through the Atlanta papers.

I presume the honorable gentleman had no intention of misrepresenting the facts in the case, and think it only just that we should be set right in the premises.

T. A. BURKE,
Secretary board directors N. E. R. R. Co.

The Southern Express Company.

The following letter has been addressed by President Plant to the agent of the Southern express company:

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., July 28—To AGENTS: Admonished by the fatal experience of last year, when the lives of twenty-eight heroic employes were lost in endeavors to maintain the express service intact, throughout the southwest, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, and in consequence of the existence and alarming increase of that disease, at present, in Memphis, Tennessee, occasioning the establishment of rigid quarantines at adjacent points, which have cut off direct communication with that city, this company has deemed it advisable to close its office there until these restrictions are removed.

Matter for Memphis, or other places where express offices may be closed, will be taken to the nearest quarantine station, and there held subject to the order of consignees, until means can be provided for its delivery without violating the sanitary regulations adopted by state or municipal authorities.

Matter destined to points on the Mississippi river, south of Memphis, should be sent via Vicksburg or New Orleans, as circumstances may require.

It is to be hoped the fever will not spread, but should it do so, and become epidemic, this company, for the safety of its employes, and the protection of the public health, (by lessening the danger of contagion incident to intercourse with infected localities) will not undertake to operate its lines beyond the limits prescribed by quarantine regulations.

H. B. PLANT, President.

Mr. T. J. Martin.

We had the pleasure on yesterday of meeting Mr. T. J. Martin, jr., a prominent provision broker of Chicago. During the excitement that prevailed in Chicago a short time since Mr. Martin went by the board, though this misfortune seems to have affected him but little. Being naturally active and energetic, he has succeeded in re-establishing himself again, and with unlimited capital at his command, he is destined to reap a rich harvest of success. Mr. Martin is making an extensive tour throughout the south. We find him a pleasant and affable gentleman, who deserves the patronage of our business men. His business is represented in this city by R. M. Jones & Co.

—Cartersville Express: S. W. Postell, the gallant local knight of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, is in town, reporting for that excellent journal court and other proceedings and doings of the busy, wicked world.

Senator Hudson's Speeches.

Senator Hudson at the November session opposed action on the report of the committee exonerating the governor and moved the postponement of action till the July session that senators might have time to read and digest the voluminous evidence reported by the committee. During the recess he read and re-read the evidence and came to the conclusion that the charges of corruption against the governor were immeasurably false and vile. He therefore supported the report exculpating the governor with that zeal and fearlessness which he ever displays when convinced that he is right. He combatted the revolution denying that the senate had the right to investigate the motives of the governor, with two speeches both abounding with wit and ridicule. In the former he said that almost the first lesson learned from Blackstone was that the king could do no wrong and that parliament was omnipotent. He had not practiced law much because the practice entails the pangs of separation from wife which pangs were doubly bitter to him—his love for WOMAN being equal to his avoirdupois.

Death of a Young Man.

It is a sad thing to see a young man cut off in the very flower of his youth, when buoyant with hope, and full of promise, he stands upon the threshold of a useful career.

Two months ago Mr. E. P. Earnest began running between Washington and Atlanta as conductor of the "Chataqua." Two weeks ago the writer shook hands with him as cheerful and strong he stepped upon the upward bound Air-Line passenger. Four days ago he fell from his car near Richmond a dead man.

He was a young man of pleasant manners, and was fast making friends in our midst, when

"The spoiler came and all his promise fair,
Has sought the grave to sleep forever there."

He was only 22 years of age, of an excellent family, residing at Orange court house, Virginia, and was engaged to an accomplished lady of Washington, D. C. Peace be with him!

A Heavy Suit.

NEW YORK, August 1.—A suit has been begun in the superior court here by George W. Gilbert, of 25 Wall street, adjuster of losses by fire for insurance companies, against Joseph B. Manton, General Ambrose E. Burnside, Lyman B. Freese, ex-quartermaster of Rhode Island, and others, capitalists of Providence, to recover the value of the stock of the South American navigation and the Maine railway company, purchased by him in good faith and which he alleges proved worthless.

The Fast Mail Trains.

The double daily fast mail service between New York and New Orleans went into effect yesterday by the Air-Line, and will run regularly from date, unless interfered with by yellow fever in New Orleans or vicinity. There are fourteen white mail cars on this route, seven bearing the names of southern states and seven with the names of leading southern cities upon them, through which the cars will pass while going from one end of the route to the other.

A New Atlanta School.

We learn that there will soon be opened in Atlanta a high school of such grade as will finish the education begun by the public schools. The teachers in this new school are gentlemen of reputation as teachers and will receive a large patronage, not only from Atlanta but from other parts of the state. The school will not attempt to interfere with the high schools, but merely to complete their work and give a higher education than they can furnish.

Edgeworth Boarding School.

We call attention to the card of Mrs H. P. Lefebvre, principal of the Edgeworth boarding school for young ladies in Baltimore. The school is excellent and has a reputation all over the country. Parents and guardians can be fully informed by writing to Mrs. Lefevre.

Attorney at Law.

Mr. W. A. Haygood has actively entered the legal profession and has begun a practice which is increasing every day. Mr. Haygood is well known in Atlanta and is a valuable accession to our bar.

Correction.

In our report of the proceedings of the Fulton county Sunday-school convention it was stated that the number of pupils in attendance upon thirty-five of the forty-seven schools in the county, was 1,900, when, in reality, the thirty-five schools number in the aggregate, 4,900 scholars.

Gone Ashore.

BRIDGE HAMPTON, August 1.—The British steamer Lizzie, Captain Gillings, from New York for London, with cattle and a general cargo, is ashore here on the outer bar.

Louisiana First.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—The first bale of the new cotton crop from the Mississippi valley was received last night. It was classed low middling, and sold at 10⅞ cents per pound.

An Accident.

QUEENSTOWN, August 1—In consequence of the accident to her machinery, the steamer City of Richmond will not sail for New York. Her mails and passengers will be taken by the City of Chester.

Drowned.

CAPE MAY, August 1.—Rev. John Graham, D.D., of England, was drowned in the surf here to-day while bathing.

—Meriwether County Vindicator; Miss Kate Slaton, one of Atlanta's belles, is visiting friends and relatives in and around Greenville.

—H. H. Cogburn, Mrs. S. E. Calley and Mrs. R. Y. Wynn, of Putnam county, are visiting their relatives, Colonel C. A. Credill and lady, on Walton street.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., August 1, 1879.

A J D E Rossett, Wilmington, N C; C W Hool, Harmony Grove; Geo D Thomas, Athens, Ga; W S Laraden, Ga; W H Daniel, Hall county; W B Crosby, Cleveland, Ohio; Jos A Cobb Trenton, N Y; S C Russell, New York; Henry C Sample, R H Hudson, W H Duley, Montgomery; Wilson Thatcher, Westfield; R W Alston, Meador Nook; Wm D Gaillard, Charleston; J C Spiller, Baltimore; Geo H Eldridge, Boston, Mass; C A Miller, New York; Ivy F Thompson and wife, Cedartown; Wm Wolff, Macon, Ga; Geo E Hopkie, Baltimore; Miss Nettie Sheffield: Americus, Ga; Miss Alice Mims, Augusta, Ga; Dr W B Jones, Burke county, Ga; Isaac Noffett, Philadelphia; J W Chester, Wm Mason, jr, Macon; C D Owen, New York; C O Haines, Savannah; T A Shelton, Georgetown; J E Dagan, Philadelphia; Mark Johnson, jr, Milledgeville; J D Dismuke, Griffin; D A Russell, Bainbridge; W G Herndon, W P Orme, Ga; R T Harper, Hampton, Ga; James Ridgeway, Washington; J J Sullivan, Ga.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., August 1, 1879

J B Wright, Augusta; A H Farrell, Athens; Henry Hill, Washington, Ga; W J Holloway, South Bend, Ind; J P Williamson, Hawkinsville; N O Rhodes, Paris, Tenn; Thomas H Willingham, Albany, Ga; M Cohen, New Orleans; Mrs M W Linton, Miss Lucie Linton, Miss Maggie Linton, John L Linton, Thomasville; Wm M Reed, Augusta; J O B Lowry, Mobile; J P Doody, Macon; Mrs H G Wright, three children and servant, Augusta; E A Warwick, Central, S C; D A Finlayson, Monticello, Fla; P W Jones, Baker county; F M McMillan, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles D Herring, Baltimore; S H Powell, Miss L L Keaton, Arlington, Ga; M C Wilcox, Mt. Airy; J Goodwood, Chattanooga; T J Martin, jr, Chicago; A M Huger, Savannah; J M Mills, Griffin; H Cape, Savannah; J J Finley, Florida; W E Burbage, Hoboken; C M King and wife, Greensboro; C S Guyton, M J Guyton, Laurens county, Ga; C A Guyton, Marietta; H M Cottingham, Ga; J B Chevis, Little Rock, Ark; T H Bell, city; D L Buttalph, Wallace S Buttalph, Marietta; Mrs H R Long, Ga; Dr Charter and wife, Savannah; J C Read, wife, two children and servant, Fernandina, Fla; W W Keaton, Ga; J P Carpenter, Newnan; B F Moore, city; Charles R Maxwell, Savannah; Z D Harrison, city; J G Reynolds, Ga; J R Simmons, city; Miss Katie Houston, Decatur; Miss Mattie Walker, Iceville; S L Spier and wife, No. 11 C R, R; W B Frobel, city; A G McArthor, Montgomery; John L Day, Ga; Joseph LaBoyteaux, New York; W B Randolph, Orange county, Fla; J C McMichael, Barnesville; James G Middleton, New Orleans; E G Thomas, Ga; J C A Branan, Charlotte; C T Flournoy, Albany.

Take "BLACK-DRAUGHT" and you will never be bilious.

For sale by J. L. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

Mr. Stephens's Speech.

Copies of the paper containing Mr. Stephens's speech can be had at THE CONSTITUTION counter, ready for mailing, at five cents each. july30 dtf

—Best lot Butter in city the at Hubner & Campbell's, No. 9 W. Alabama street. aug2 d1t

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures costiveness and Sick-headache.

For sale by J. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

Southern Female College.

We invite attention to the advertisement of this popular institution of learning which appears in another column. The advantages offered in every department are first-class. It is emphatically the school of music, art and penmanship, and the charges are exceedingly moderate.

Great Fruit Fair and Feast.

The annual exhibition of the Atlanta pomological society will be had in James's hall, on Whitehall street, on Tuesday, August 5, 1879.

Contributions of fruits and flowers from growers in all sections of the state are solicited. The exhibition will open at 10 a.m. and close at 9 p.m., at which time all present will be invited to partake of the fruits free.

Admission fee to the exhibition and feast 25 cents for each person. Net proceeds to be given to the Benevolent home.

Send contributions to Mark W. Johnson, 27 Marietta street. Express company will carry shipments of fruits, etc., free. The loan of rustic stands, etc, by the ladies will be greatly appreciated.

Tickets for sale at all the book-stores.

W. P. ROBINSON, President.

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures dyspepsia, indigestion and heartburn.

For sale by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

"NO EQUAL IN THE SOUTH!"

THE SUNDAY GAZETTE.

The current number of THE GAZETTE is one of the most entertaining ever issued from the office, and has a great many articles of interest. Among specialties we note:

"INTELLECT AND RELIGION"—A powerful Sermon by Rev. Dr. Loring, of Chicago. A striking and original oration.

"MY FIRST BOOK"—A richly humorous story by JAMES PAYNE.

"THE DEFOOR MURDER"—A discussion of this mysterious murder, by HENRY W. GRADY.

"UNCLE SAMMY TILDEN"—A lively sketch of Tilden and his friends and methods, by GEO. ALFRED TOWNSEND.

"A SEA-SIDE FEUILLETON"—With strong salt air blowing all through it—By NYM CRINKLE.

"GAMBLING IN LEADVILLE"—Some lively incidents in this liveliest of towns.

"A GLIMPSE AT MACON"—An answer to the burlesque on Atlanta of "X. I. E," by THEOPHILUS THISTLE.

Besides the above, there are the usual departments, such as "To Paris and Back," GAZETTE GOSSIP, "A Tale of Nine Cities," etc.

Out at 4 o'clock and for sale everywhere. Don't fail to get it. Five cents a copy. aug2 d1t

Stop using Calomel and try "BLACK-DRAUGHT" for liver diseases.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

We Believe

That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—U. & A., Rochester, N. Y.

Dyspeptic Patients

And others afflicted with disease need the best and purest food. This is par excellence the case with bread, rolls, biscuits and other products of flour made with Dooley's Yeast Powder. They are crisp, light, sweet and digestible. This preparation once established in a household becomes an article of necessity.

Cheap Hack Fare.

For many years New Yorkers have been trying to secure as cheap hack hire as they have in London and Paris, but hacking seems still to be a luxury with them, which only the rich can indulge in. Why hack at all? Hall's Balsam will positively cure all hacking coughs and colds.

july30 d&w1w

A man died of liver complaint! One dollar's worth of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" would have saved his life.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

DECLAMATION.

Anniversary of the Young Men's Library Association.

The anniversary of the Y. M. L. A. takes place on the 19th of this month. One of the features of the occasion will be declamation by three boys between the ages of 12 and 18, chosen from the members, and sons and brothers of members of the association.

On the 16th a committee of non-residents will hear declaim all who desire to obtain speakers' places, and choose the three best from the entire number of contestants.

All who desire to enter for contest for speakers' places are requested to furnish their names and the subject to the librarian at as early day as possible.

A handsome prize will be awarded to the best declaimer.

Teachers who have pupils well trained as declaimers should see to it that they enter the contest.

A trial package of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" free of charge at

ALL DRUG STORES.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

A SOLID GOLD WATCH FOR 20.00!

We have a large assortment of Ladies' Gold Watches, guaranteed in every respect which we are selling at cost. Prices from $20.00 to $30.00 each.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.'s,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 Whitehall Street.
356 jan19 d12m 4th pg

"FOWLER'S FLY FANS."

No Home, No Hotel or Restaurant complete without them. Mellville Fruit Jars, Seth Thomas Clocks, Champion Ice Cream Freezers, Balloon Fly Traps, Rogers's Cutlery, all known to be the best in the world, at manufacturers prices by McBRIDE & CO. Freight and delay avoided by buying from McBRIDE & CO., Crockery and China Merchants.
547 nov28 d1y fo'l

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

At Reduced Prices.

WM. BOLLMANN,
No. 10 WHITEHALL STREET.
14 june15 d3m local

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&w1y

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR August, 1879.—Will be sold before the court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in August, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit:

Twenty-five acres of land on land lot No. 85 of the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga., formerly set apart by M Kreis as a homestead. Levied on as the property of Georgia national bank to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of E. C. Murphy, in right of his wife, vs. Georgia national bank. Property pointed out by said E. C. Murphy. Levy made by former sheriff, A. M. Perkerson.

july8 d1w4w W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.

N. R. FOWLER..........Auctioneer

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary of Putnam county, Georgia, will be sold at the Court-house door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in August next, that tract of land fronting 219 feet, more or less, on West Peachtree street, in the city of Atlanta, and running back same width 279 feet, more or less; same being a part of land lot number 50, in the 14th District of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia; bounded on the north by estate of A. M. Atwood, east by lands of A. M. Geiger, south by Cox street, and west by West Peachtree street; being property of A. M. Geiger, minor. A plat showing a division of above property into lots will be furnished bidders on day of sale, or at office of N. R. Fowler. Terms cash, July 7th, 1879.

CHARLES A. GEIGER,
Guardian of A. M. Geiger.
39 july8 d1aw4w tues

Ladies' Underwear

SUPERIOR MAKE AND STYLE.

CHEMISES.

Good quality 35c, with Edge, 40c.
Edging and Inserting 45c and 50c.
Very handsome Puffing and Edging 55c.
Extra fine Edging and Inserting 65c, 70c and up.

DRAWERS.

6 Tucks and Edge 40c.
6 Tucks and Double Edge, 45c.
12 Tucks, 45c.
7 Tucks and Edge, 50c.
6 Tucks, hem and wide Edging, 65c.
8 Tucks, Hem, Edging and Inserting, 70c.
11 Tucks and very handsome Edging, 85c.
6 Tucks, very handsome Edging and Inserting, $1.05.
Handsome Night Dresses 60c, 65c—very handsome.
36 Tucks, Ruffling and Edging, 90c, 95c.
Extra fine from $1.15 and upwards.

SKIRTS.

8 Tucks and wide hem, 50 cents.
Tucks and Ruffle, 55c, 65c.
Tucks and Ruffle, 70c.
Tucks, Ruffle and Embroidery, 75c, 90c and $1.00.
Extra fine Train and Walking Skirts, $1.15 up.

CORSETS.

Our Countess 36-Bones, hand-made, 30c.
Our May, 50-Bone, 50c.
Our Sensation, 50-bones, elegant Emb. 65c.
Our Spoon-bust, Side-laced, only $1.00, sold elsewhere at $1.50.
Elegant Emb. Woven from 75c and upwards.
Old Bazar Corset, Real French hand-made $1.75.

L. WURZBURG.

THE

BAZAR,

54 WHITEHALL ST., 54

ATLANTA,

GEORGIA.

TO OUR PATRONS AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL:

We would announce that we have now inaugurated our first SEMI-ANNUAL

CLOSING OUT SALE!

As we are determined not to carry over any of our goods to the next season, we therefore offer our entire stock, all of which has been purchased this season, and been proclaimed by ALL, the

Handsomest and Cheapest Stock of Millinery, Laces, Ladies' Underwear and Fancy Goods in the city.

We offer this stock at A REDUCTION OF

20 PER CENT

from our already POPULAR PRICES. We offer an additional discount of

10 PER CENT

on all purchases amounting to $1 and upwards.

We can assure our patrons and the public in general, that these are real and bona-fide Reductions.

Those who have dealt with us have ever found us honest in what we have stated, NOT ADVERTISING ARTICLES AT ONE PRICE AND SELLING THEM AT ANOTHER.

We would also announce that we have added a

Picture Frame Department

which is under the immediate charge of an efficient artist and contains novelties in PICTURE FRAMES EASELS, MATS, PASSEPATOUTS, Etc., never before exhibited in Atlanta.

Monograms, Names, Coat of Arms, Mottoes, Engraved to order,

in the most artistic manner.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

L. WURZBURG,
54 Whitehall St.
july22 dtf

LACES.

REAL BRETONNE,
Black and White,
12c, 15c, 20c and upwards.
Real Torchon, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 14c and up.
Real French Lace, 4c, 6c, 10c, 14c, 15c and up.
Valenciennes, 3c, 5c, 6c, 5c, yard; 15c, 25c, 35c, 45c piece, etc.

RIBBONS.

All Silk Gros Grain.
No. 4, 6c yd—55c piece.
No. 5, 8c yd—65c piece.
No. 7, 9c yd—75c piece.
No. 9, 10c yd—90c piece.
No. 12, 12c yd—$1 piece.

Satin Ribbons.

No. 5, 10c yd—90 piece.
No. 7, 12c yd—$1.10 piece.
No. 9, 15c yd—$1.40 piece.
No. 12, 20c yd—$1.75 piece.

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' All-Linen, 5c.
Ladies' fine All-Linen, 10 cents.
Ladies' Extra fine All-Linen, Hemstitched, 15c, 20c, 25c.
Gents' All Linen, 10c and upwards.

HOSIERY.

Ladies' and Children's Hose, 5c, 10c, 15c a pair and upwards.

ROUCHING,

With Valencienne Edge, 8c and 10c yard.
Bretonne Edge, 25c.
Double Crepe Lisse, 20c and 25c yard.

Great Bargains

—IN—

HATS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
SILKS, ETC.
INFANTS'
LACE CAPS
A SPECIALTY.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 28, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 43 p m
Arrives at Albany	4 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 45 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily (except Sunday.

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 23 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	6 38 p m
Leaves Columbus	2 55 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 08 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. — W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
600 july8 dtf

THE GEORGIA BRANCH OF

The National Bell Telephone Co

Licensed under the Patents of Prof. Alex. Graham Bell,) is now prepared to serve the people of Atlanta and vicinity with that most wonderful invention, THE BELL SPEAKING TELEPHONE, now so extensively in use in other cities.

What does this "Exchange" do?

First. It places the Bell Telephone, with an Electric Signal Bell, in your office, store or house, connecting the same with the Central Office, thus enabling any one present to have instant speaking communication with any subscriber to the Exchange. The voice is plainly recognized and the conversation will not be heard by a third party. You can order goods from the grocer or butcher or druggists or dry goods store; call or consult your physician; call a carriage, or communicate news or directions for work as well as by going yourself, and, ofcourse, with an immense saving of time and exertion. Any one who can talk can use the Telephone, and the office is open day and night.

Second. The Exchange maintains an efficient and reliable Messenger Service. Prompt, active and intelligent Messengers can be had on call, at any time, to go upon any errand for any conceivable purpose. Rates: Per hour 25 cents; half hour, 15 cents; fifteen minutes, or less, 10 cents.

Third. We will send, immediately, on call, hacks or carriages to any part of the city at regular rates.

Fourth. We furnish, promptly, teams and trucks for heavy hauling, or express wagons for light work, as cheaply as can be done.

Fifth. Messages will be sent to any part of the city by Telephone, both for subscribers and others, in the same way as by telegraph, written on blanks prepared for the purpose.

How can I become connected with the Exchange?

Send word to the Central Office by postal card, messenger, or through your friends' Telephone, and you will be promptly waited upon.

What does it Cost?

For places of business the rental for Signal Bell and two Telephones is $46.00 per year, payable in advance. Private Residences, two Telephones and Bell, $36.00 per year, payable in advance. No lease made for less than a year. There is no other charge. The wires and instruments are put up and kept in repair at our expense. The outlay for the rental is not an extra expense, but an actual saving of sometimes many fold the amount of ten or fifteen cents per day, as the experience of thousands has abundantly proved.

The fact is, you CANNOT AFFORD to be without THE TELEPHONE.

JAMES M. ORMES, General Agent
J. O. JEFFRIES, Manager. may2dt

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some point greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia.

HENRY M. DRANE
Gen. Freight, Ticket and Passenger Agt.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., July, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, July 13th, 5:00 p. m., the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	7 00 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 58 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 33 a m
" Milled've	3 35 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	5 25 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.

[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. — E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead-en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

TUTTS' PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE DYSPEPSIA.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE PILES.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE FEVER AND AGUE.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE BILIOUS COLIC.
TUTT'S PILLS Cure KIDNEY Complaint.
TUTT'S PILLS CURE TORPID LIVER.
TUTT'S PILLS IMPART APPETITE.

DR. TUTT has succeeded in combining in these pills the heretofore antagonistic qualities of a STRENGTHENING, PURGATIVE, and a PURIFYING TONIC.

Their first apparent effect is to increase the appetite by causing the food to properly assimilate. Thus the system is nourished, and by their tonic action on the digestive organs, regular and healthy evacuations are produced.

The rapidity with which PERSONS TAKE ON FLESH while under the influence of these pills, indicates their adaptability to nourish the body, hence their efficacy in curing nervous debility, melancholy, dyspepsia, wasting of the muscles, sluggishness of the liver, chronic constipation, and imparting health & strength to the system. Sold everywhere.

Price 25 cents.
Office 35 Murray Street, NEW YORK.
0 feb13d1ythur sat ues & w1y fol read mat

Change of Schedule.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., May 30, 1879.

On and after MONDAY, June 2, 1879, trains on this Road will run as follows:

Daily except Sunday.

Leave Athens	4 05 p m
Arrive at Lula	6 20 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	10 30 p m
Leave Atlanta	3 30 p m
Leave Lula	7 46 p m
Arrive at Athens	10 00 p m

On Saturdays this additional train will be run:

Leave Athens	5 00 a m
Arrive at Lula	6 45 a m
Arrive at Atlanta	11 30 a m
Leave Atlanta	4 00 a m
Leave Lula	8 52 a m
Arrive at Athens	11 05 a m

Both trains connect at Lula with trains each way on the Air-Line Railway. Passengers going North connect closely at Lula, at 6:20 p. m. with mail trains on Air-Line Railway, and by taking the 5.00 a. m. Saturday train connect with the Fast Northern train reaching Washington next morning to breakfast, and New York at 3:45 p. m. making the unprecedented time of 34 hours and 45 minutes between Athens and New York. Passengers from Georgia Railroad have ample time to take the evening train and thereby reach the Springs of North Georgia to supper.

J. M. EDWARDS.